# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,440 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | TUESDAY 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — Assam .... | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole ..... | 4th Aug. |
| L. Roupe ..... | 5013 | 1000 | G. F. Cates ..... | 11th " |
| M. Malwa .... | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson... | 18th " |
| L. Carthage .. | 5013 | 1000 | G. N. Hector ..... | 25th " |
| — Gwalior .... | 2733 | 5 0 | F. Harris ..... | 1st Sept. |
| L. Parramatta | 4759 | 900 | W. D. Anderson.. | 8th " |
| M. Cathay ..... | 2983 | 500 | T. Fairtlough.... | 15th " Friday. |
| L. Pekin..... | 3900 | 600 | A. Symons ..... | 25th Sept. |
| — Nizam .... | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber .. | 2nd Oct. |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VERONA ..... | 3116 | 600 | M. de Horne ..... | 7th Aug. |
| TEHERAN ..... | 3583 | 400 | W. J. Nantes ... | 21st " |
| KOHILLA ..... | 3509 | 700 | W. Barratt .... | 4th Sept. |
| BRINDISI ..... | 3342 | 550 | L. Reeves ..... | 18th " |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days (a fast weather call 21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

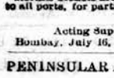
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA ..... | 4,500 | 800 | 1st Augt. 1885. |
| CHINA ..... | 5,000 | 850 | 1st Sept. " |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 850 | 1st Oct. " |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Seacon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE..... | C.B. Verona | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Aug. |
| ELEKTRA..... | G. Mahorcich | 4,100 | 600 | 2nd Sept. |
| MEDUSA ..... | R. Deperis | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

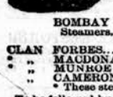
| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | C. Lazzarich | 4,200 | 600 | 29th August |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Seacon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
May 18, 1885.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| | Steamers. | Tons. | Comdrs. | About 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN | FORBES..... | 2,500 | J. A. Guard.. | 30th July. |
| " | MACDONALD.. | 2,700 | W. Miller.... | 6th Aug. |
| * " | MUNROE..... | 2,200 | R. H. Betteley | 20th " |
| " | CAMERON..... | 2,500 | J. R. Hewley. | 31st " |

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

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GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

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The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

A. F. BEAUFORT.
Chairman.
Bombay, July 25, 1885.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 3rd August at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1885. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

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|---|---|
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| Do. " ...per doz. | 17 0 |
| Do. " and gilt edges per pack. | 2 0 |
| Do. " " ...per doz. | 19 0 |
| PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges, per pack. | 1 8 |
| " per doz. | 17 0 |
| PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality..... per pack. | 2 0 |
| " per doz. | 22 0 |

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

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TOURISTS' TELESCOPES, mounted in morocco, with caps and sling straps.....Rs. 22-8, Rs. 54-0, Rs. 63-0
RECONNOITRING TELESCOPES, very powerful, mounted in strong bridle leather case, with caps and sling strap.....Rs. 40-0, Rs. 63-0, Rs. 72-0
THE LORD BURY TELESCOPES.....Rs. 63-0
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OPERA GLASSES, in Nickel and Leather mounts.....Rs. 10-0, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 32-0
FOLDING POCKET OPERA GLASSES, with spring action .....Rs. 25-0 and Rs. 27-0

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BOTANICAL, with 3 powers in Vulcanite Pocket cases.....Rs. 2-8
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WATCHMAKER'S in hornmounts..As. 14 & Re. 1-4
CODDINGTON'S of high magnifying power, in Nickel case .....Rs. 4-8
LINEN PROVERS, in brass mounts, folding .....Rs. 2 and Rs. 5
HAND READING GLASSES, mounted in German Silver with Ebony Handle..... Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 5-8
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A. MORTON,
Locomotive Superintendent.
Loco. Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, the 18th July, 1885.

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Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 29th July, 1885.

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and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

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For information please apply to

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TREACHER & Co., Limited, import Stationery and Writing Materials of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at considerably Reduced Prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue, "supplied on application," will show a large and choice selection of Stationery of all kinds unsurpassed by any House in India. We quote a few lines of special value.

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| Small and Large 8vo. and large 4to. extra thick, box of 5 Quires .....Rs. 1-12, 2-4, | 4 8 |
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I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging. E. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

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Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging. H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD, 24th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 33 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at. M. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good. R. M. DANE, R.C.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging. C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay. ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kircaldy, Scotland.

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| 32 | 8 | 35 8 | Hock, Sparkling Radesheimer ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34 0 | 37 0 |
| 43 | 8 | 46 8 | Moselle, Nonpareil, finest... ... ... ... ... ... | 46 0 | 49 0 |
| 32 | 8 | 35 8 | Moselle, Muscatel, very choice ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34 0 | 37 0 |
| | | | STILL GERMAN WINES. | | |
| 29 | 8 | 31 8 | Rudesheimer, mellow ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 0 | 33 0 |
| 24 | 4 | 26 4 | Hochheimer, fine flavoured ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 8 | 27 8 |
| 19 | 4 | 21 0 | Laubesheimer, light ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 0 | 22 0 |
| 30 | 0 | ... | Steinvein in Bocksbeutels ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 8 | ... |
| CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a. | | | SHERRY. | | CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts, Rs. a. |
| 38 | 12 | | Amontillado, A 1, the best... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... good capsule | | 40 8 |
| 36 | 12 | | Amontillado, choice ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... black " | | 38 8 |
| 28 | 12 | | Solera, medium dry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... black " | | 30 0 |
| 28 | 4 | | Amoroso, full-flavoured ... ... ... ... ... ... ... black " | | 29 8 |
| 27 | 4 | | Montilla, extra pale and very dry ... ... ... ... ... black " | | 28 8 |
| 25 | 4 | | Vine Puro, very pale, dry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... blue " | | 26 8 |
| 24 | 0 | | Oloroso, golden ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... green " | | 25 0 |
| 23 | 0 | | Manzanilla, light and very dry ... ... ... ... ... ... red " | | 24 0 |
| 21 | 0 | | Pale, medium dry ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... yellow " | | 22 0 |
| 20 | 0 | | Vino de Pasto, pale and dry ... ... ... ... ... ... pink " | | 21 0 |
| 16 | 12 | | A good Dinner Wine... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... white " | | 17 8 |
| | | | MARSALA. | | |
| 17 | 4 | | Marsala, virgin, pale, yellow capsule ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 18 0 |
| | | | MADEIRA. | | |
| 38 | 0 | | Madeira, E. L., very superior, 2 voyages, black capsule ... ... ... ... ... | | 40 0 |
| 32 | 8 | | Madeira, direct, excellent wine, red ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 34 0 |
| 24 | 0 | | Madeira ... ... ... ...blue ... ... ... ... ... | | 25 0 |
| | | | HUNGARIAN WINE. | | |
| 21 | 0 | | Carlowitz, superior selected, blue capsule ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 22 0 |
| 19 | 4 | | Carlowitz, red, very choice ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 20 0 |
| | | | WHISKY. | | |
| 37 | 0 | | Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 38 0 |
| 32 | 12 | | Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 34 0 |
| 25 | 0 | | Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 26 0 |
| 23 | 0 | | Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 24 0 |
| 21 | 0 | | Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 22 0 |
| 23 | 0 | | Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 24 0 |
| 18 | 8 | | Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 19 8 |
| 26 | 0 | | Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 27 0 |
| 24 | 0 | | Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 25 0 |
| 23 | 0 | | Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 24 0 |
| 18 | 8 | | Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 19 8 |
| | | | COGNAC AND SPIRITS. | | |
| 14 | 12 | | Lefavre Cognac, Breon Brand ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 15 0 |
| 19 | 8 | | Jean Sibadey's Brandy .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 20 0 |
| 24 | 0 | | Monogram Cognac ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 25 0 |
| 27 | 0 | | Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy" ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 28 0 |
| 29 | 8 | | White Capsule, "delicate flavour" * ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 30 8 |
| 32 | 12 | | Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale" * * ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 34 0 |
| 37 | 8 | | Black Capsule, "old pale, superior" * * * * ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 39 0 |
| 45 | 8 | | Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 48 0 |
| 22 | 4 | | Rum, finest old Jamaica ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 23 0 |
| 20 | 8 | | Rum, fine "Pineapple" ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 21 0 |
| 22 | 4 | | Gin, London Old Tom, first quality ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 23 0 |
| 22 | 4 | | Dry Gin ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 23 0 |
| 18 | 0 | | Geneva, in flasks, the best ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 18 8 |
| 18 | 0 | | Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 18 8 |

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
in aid of the
BYCULLA SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FUND.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Vocal Trio.....Fair Flora Decks
2 Song.....Afton Water
Miss Whitehead.
3 Song.....Village Blacksmith.....Weiss.
Mr. Lamb.
4 Song.....Robert toi que j'aime.....Meyerbeer.
Mrs. Morland.
5 French Horn ..My heart, can't tell me..Frea Kucken.
Herr Stoeckel.
6 Song.....The Requital".....Blumenthal.
Mr. Dixon.
7 Pianoforte Solo..Polluche Dauze.....Xaver Schwarwenka.
Miss Hunter.
8 Song.....Blow, bugle, blow.....H. S. Oakley.
Mrs. McMillan.
PART II.
1. French Horn...Farewell.....C. Llawodcam.
Herr Stoeckel.
2. Quartette.....Farewell to the forest.. Mendellsohn.
Mr. Hunter, Mrs. McMillan, Mr. Dixon Mr. Hebditch.
3. Song.....To Anthea.....Hatton.
Mr. Dixon.
4. Song.....The Desert.....
Mr. Hebditch.
5. Song.....Should he upbraid.....Bishop.
Mrs. Hunter.
6. Duett.....Home to our Mountains..Verdi.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
7. Song.....Can' ye by Athole.....A. Lawrie.
Mrs. Hunter.
8 Song.....".Yeomans Wedding Song..." Poniatowski,
Mr. Lamb.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs 4
Family tickets for 3 ..... Rs 10
Second Seats ..... Rs 2
Back Seats ..... Re 1
Plan of the Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CHEMIST (26) with thorough practical experience in the General Trade, and conversant with Book-keeping, Agency Work, Mercantile accounts, Office duties, &c., (at present in charge of a large General Business) is open to negotiations for an appointment of trust. Total abstinence. Excellent testimonials. Moderate Salary at commencement, a permanent post in a good firm being chief object. "Commercial," General Post Office, Agra, N.-W. P.

THE PUNJAB ANNUAL LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

THE above has been postponed to the first week in November, *i.e.*, from 2nd to 7th idem.
Entries close at noon on 1st October.
Post entries, on payment of Rs. 5 extra, accepted up to hour of drawing on the 1st November.
Prizes, amounting to about Rs. 1,300, will be given, including 1 Challenge Cup for the Single, and Two for the Double; each to be won 3 years in succession before becoming the property of the winner.
For further particulars, apply to
E. L. FRENCH, Hon Secy.
Lahore, 21st July, 1885.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Petition of Dhurumsi Naronji Thaker and Harjivan Dhurumsi Thaker, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of August next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of two per cent. Dated this 29th day of July 1885.
C. L. S. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 29th day of July, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that GODAVARIBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late MANMOHANDAS PURMANUNDAS, has under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th September, 1883, and a Deed of further charge dated the 30th of April, 1885, made between DADABHOY HISTONJEE WADIA (since deceased) of the one part, and the said Godavaribai of the other part, contracted to sell to GOADRAIJ BIN MERBAN ERANEE. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the north side of Forbes-street within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 121, new No. 4,971, old survey No. 1,199 and new survey No. 3,191 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6 and bounded on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patitjee and towards the east by Doctor Bezonjee Pestonjee Bennett, on or towards the south by Forbes-street, and on the west by the Rope Walk Lane and now in the occupation of Domingo Vaz. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of Mortgage, Sale, Gift, Lease, Inheritance or otherwise are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Hummum street, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1885.
TYABJEE & DAYABHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that 70 TEAK LOGS at the Quilon Depôt, 450 Teak logs at the Veeapoorom Depôt, 518 Teak logs at the Vettikaut Depôt, 83 Teak logs at Thaneermookom, and 176 Teak logs at the Verapoley Depôt will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the following dates—Quilon Depôt on the 19th August 1885, Veeapooram the 21st August, Vettikaut the 8th September, Thaneermookom the 12th Sep ember, and Verapoley on the 15th September.
2. The sales will commence at 1 p.m. on the respective dates.
3. The logs will be sold in lots or otherwise as may be hereafter found convenient.
4. The contents of the logs will be determined by their actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description.
5. The successful bidder should at once deposit one-third of the total value of the timber which he had bid for and the balance when the timber is removed.
6. Timber should be removed within one month from date of sale.
7. Should the purchaser fail to pay the balance due or to remove the timber within the specified time the depôt money mentioned in para. 5 will be forfeited to Government, and the timber resold by public auction at the risk of the defaulter who will forego any advantage arising from such sale and be liable to make good any deficiency.
C. R. VERNEDE,
Conservator of Forests.
Conservator's Office, Quilon, 16th July, 1885.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.

THESE are either narrow or broad, and are used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, Nervous Complaints, &c., &c.

| Nos. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | and | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 16-8, | 13-8, | 10-8, | 7-8 | and | 3-12. |

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC
CURE FOR ASTHMA.
IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief, without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.
Try a bottle. Try a bottle.
Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WESTON'S
WIZARD OIL,
A MEDICINE USED FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES AND INFLAMMATORY ACHES AND PAINS.

It cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Kidney Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Inflamed or Sore and Caked Breast, Pleurisy, Sunburns, Bites and Stings of Mosquitoes, Spiders and Insects, Sandy and Fly Blight, Sore or Inflamed Eyes, Lumbago, Lame Back, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Affections, Chilblains, Earache, Spasms, Contracted Cords and Muscles, etc.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Rs. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on application on and after the 15th August, 1885, to those Shareholders who have paid their call on or before the 30th June last.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1885.

THE M. M. MODY AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND and FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before the 30th August, 1885, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the unpaid amount of this Call.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1885.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation to be held on FRIDAY, 31st inst., notices will be proposed :—
(1) By the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., That the Corporation regret to find that Government has thought proper to reserve to itself the right to appoint a Deputy Commissioner at any time, although the Corporation, by their vote of 21st May last, merely consented to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, for a period not "exceeding three months &c," That, in the opinion of the Corporation, they should have been allowed full opportunity of discussing the Bill, as it was finally passed, the employment of a highly paid Deputy involving large additional expenditure and being a new feature in the administration of the Municipality. (2) By Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Esq., That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation when the return asked of areas with values, sanctioned to be taken for street improvements since 1865, but not yet paid for, and acquired hitherto, &c., be expected from him.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 29th July, 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the most popular favourites for noiselessness and easy treadle-movements. Unparalled success. Gold Medal—Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. Gold Medal—London Health Exhibition, 1884. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL BICYCLE, Half-plated, 48 inches, of best Coventry manufacture, with lamp and bell. Credit Rs. 200. Cash Rs. 180.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a PONY and DOG-CART. Apply to GOSLA MITHA & Co, Girgaum-road.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER, upto 14 stone. Apply by letter with full particulars and price "X," Bombay Club.

ON VIEW Dr. Nolan's valuable household furniture at the Superintendent's Bungalow, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, to be sold on SATURDAY, 1st August

INK SUPPLYING PEN-HOLDERS.—One dip of ink is sufficient to write 1 letters. Suits any pen. Price 4 as. each, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

SOUPS—Chicken, Julienne, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Ox Tail, Vegetable, Mulligatawny, Green Peas, Giblet, Soup and Bonilli.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

HAND-BAGS in Plush, Leathers and other great varieties received by last Mail. Also Varieties in Tooth, Nail, Coat, and Hair Brushes. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NOW READY.—An Analytical Refutation of the "Padroado Question." Sold by Messrs. A. P. Cortez and Co., Fort ; and Messrs. Gopal Narayen & Co., Kalbadevie. Price ten annas.

WANTED, a GRADUATE or 1st B. A. as a teacher in the Sir C. J. Nowsaree Z. Madressa, whose second language is Sanscrit, or whose voluntary subject is Science. Apply to Kavasjee Nusserwanjee Kanga, Secretary, No. 25, Chundunwady, Bombay.

FOR SALE—MINIATURE LANDAU & BAY MARE, either separately or as a turn-out. Apply to the Rev. F. L. SHARPIN, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE a semi-grand PIANO by Broadwood, in good condition. May be seen at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES of finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COME ONE, COME ALL.—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

FOR SALE 150° and 125° Fire-test KEROSINE OIL of Arnold Hines Co. Brands. Apply to Tharia Topan or Godown-keeper at Mazagon.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 ; postage, 1 anna.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An elegant remedy for bowel complaint, a remedy for chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.—FERNANDEZ & Co, Family Chemists, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.—Mr. Stead's House, at Naigaum, near Dadur, with Stabling for three Horses (loose boxes), comfortably furnished. Rent very moderate. Apply to Stead-Street, Fort.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrive Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Woo Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under the STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

RHINE WINE FOR SALE, consisting of Nierstüner at Rs. 15 per dozen. Hoopheimer at Rs. 18 per dozen. Rhaenthaler at Rs. 30 per dozen. Also Braueroi Paulshohi Beer at Rs. 5-4 bottle and Rs. 3-4 per dozen pint and Angostura Bitters by Ch. A. Siegert at Rs. 18 per dozen pint. Apply to the United Merchants Company, Limited.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS, also Ladies' Companions in leather, with Scissors, Thimble, &c. LADIES' FANS in all colours.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 331 OF 1885.
Janardhan Vishwanath .....Plaintiff.
*vs.*
Parvatibai, widow of Ramchundra Raghoba, and others .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of May, 1885, it was ordered and decreed that the premises hereinafter described be sold by the plaintiff and the defendants, and that all parties to this suit should join in the conveyance or conveyances to the respective purchasers and such parties to this suit as are actually in possession of the said properties to give quiet and peaceable possession to the purchaser or purchasers.
Now Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the said consent decree the said premises will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on the days hereinafter named. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and N. Kirtikar and Hormasjee Mancherjee Chichgar, Solicitors H. C., or to the undersigned.
LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1885, at 4 p.m., on the premises.
All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and of the defendants Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the several lots next hereinafter described that is to say :—All that piece of Government land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses, or outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Breach Candy-road or Girgaum, in the subdistrict of Phaleshwar, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 55, and new survey No. 269, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 738 and 739, and containing by admeasurement 576·69 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Narayan Morobs Zaobs, on the west by the Breach Candy-road, and on the north and south by the property of Jenardhan Vishvanath.
LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1885, at 4 p.m., on the premises :—
All that piece of Foras Freehold Batty ground, situate lying and being at Worli, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 253, containing by admeasurement ( ) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Jugoonath Kookaji, on the west and south by public drain, and on the north by the property of Vishvanath Dhanji and partly by Government land.
LOT No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1885, at 4 p.m., on the premises :—
An equal undivided half part in all that piece of Foras Freehold Batty ground, situate lying and being at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, containing by admeasurement 7327 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Andrew Francisco de Souza and others, on the west partly by the property of Lorenzo Antinio Rodrigues and partly by Pedro DeSouza and partly by Janito Azavedo, on the north by the property of M. L. Dias, and on the south by the property of Janito M. Souza and property of J. P. Pereira.
LOT No. 4.—On FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1885, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises :—
All that piece of pension and tax-ground, situate lying and being at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 585, containing by admeasurement 2,174 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Irmsseway and another, on the south by the property of Mariane de Rodrizues and partly of Trimbuk Raghoba Shett, on the west partly by public passage and the property of Trimbuck Raghoba Shett.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1885.

## NOTICES.

THE undersigned beg to inform the residing Public of the Fort that they have opened a Depôt in Church-gate-street, vis-a-vis Singer Sewing-Machine, where the PURE CRYSTAL ICE can be obtained at equal rates as at the Grant-road Factory, viz. ½ anna 1 lb. or 40 lbs. for 1 Rupee.
CRYSTAL ICE FACTORY.

TO LET with immediate possession, a desirable TOP FLOOR in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60. For further particulars apply to
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TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable SHOP in Hornby-row, just vacated by Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co., successors to Messrs. P. Grant and Sons. For rent and other particulars apply to
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ESTABLISHED 1845.
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RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
N. B.—The Company is a member of the English Fire Offices Committee.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR :

ONE new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.
One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.
Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.
Apply to
TO BE LET.
Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.
FOR SALE.
A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.
Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier —good actions and suitable as a charger.
TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.
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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CARTWEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairbairn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, lit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
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THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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For List of Prices apply to
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WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to-war- buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETÉ L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incadescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
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Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND and a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

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OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co. ; KEMP AND Co. ; ROGERS AND Co. ; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

## NOTICES.

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C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.
Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.
Do F do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. FO do. do.
lb. tins cases of 25 lbs. per doz. bl.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
lb. tins F do. do.
Do. FF do. do.
Do. FFF do. do.
Do. A W I American do. do.
Do. U S Rifle do. do.
Do. No. 6 Canniste do. per case.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

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ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
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BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—Which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of mental and bodily powers—in enough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, revitalizing the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; whilst to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Secundra (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Henry Bolckow (s), for Bussorah; and Medusa (s), China.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Vussonjee Purshotum a mehta in the employ of Mahomed Ally Dosajee, a merchant, has reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket a bundle of currency notes of the value of Rs. 600, somewhere between Mandavie and Chuckla, on Tuesday.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. George Mackay, purser's clerk of the s. s. Lawada, lying in the Prince's Dock, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, with two keys attached, of the value of Rs. 200, from his cabin between 7 and half-past 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

FROM THE MOSQUITOES INTO THE FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night in a hut occupied by a labourer named Juggurnath Prag at De Lisle-road. The place was burnt down within a short time. The fire is said to have been caused by the burning of cow-dung cakes to expel the mosquitoes from the hut. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50.

THEFT OF SILK YARN.—Bhow Gundappa, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing six bundles of silk yarn, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Purshotum Absoo, a dealer in silk yarn, at Coombarwada. On Tuesday complainant had put out to dry about 125 bundles of silk yarn in the verandah of his factory. In the evening he missed six bundles. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arrested by the police while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen yarn in the native bazaars. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Saunders charged Nadir Shah Muncherjee, a young Parsee, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9, the money of Mr. Alan. Stewart, a publisher. Mr. Stewart, it appeared, is a new arrival, and wanting to buy some furniture, the accused undertook to show him where to make his purchases. He took him to the Market, and there Mr. Stewart bought a book-case. Next day the book-case was brought to Mr. Stewart's shop in Meadow-street, and the accused came along with it. He led Mr. Stewart to believe that he was the furniture dealer's agent, and was accordingly paid Rs. 9, the value of the case. Soon after the accused had left, it was found that no payment had been made to the dealer, the accused having spent the money. Pleading guilty and admitting a previous conviction for a similar offence, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT AND THEIR INFORMANTS.

BEFORE Mr. Cooper at the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hormusjee Settna, inspector of customs, tobacco department, charged Babba Ramsett and another with selling tobacco at other premises than those specified in their licenses, and a third man, named Rowjee, with selling tobacco without a licence. Mr. Anderson appeared for the defence. It appears that on the 22nd Mr. Hormusjee Settna was informed that the accused were selling tobacco in the Crawford Market at stalls for which they had no licenses. He at once proceeded there, and found the first two accused, who were employed by Govind Dussra, a licensed seller, selling tobacco at two different stalls some distance away from that for which a license had been taken out. The accused Rowjee was selling at the shop of Dajee Narayen, though he had no license. It was alleged that Dajee Narayen's sign board had been placed over the stall at which the first accused sat. The tobacco was seized and removed by the inspector and his peons. In the course of the inspector's cross-examination by Mr. Anderson, a nice question was raised as to whether the name of an informer could be withheld by anyone other than a police officer. Mr. Anderson.—Well now, Mr. Hormusjee, what is the name of your informant? Mr. Hormusjee.—No, I can't give his name. Mr. Anderson—You will have to. Mr. Hormusjee.—No, I won't; it was given under the seal of secrecy, and I divulge it I will be a scoundrel. Mr. Anderson submitted that there was no section in the Evidence Act which saved the witness from giving the name. Mr. Hormusjee said the information was received in the interest of Government, and if the names of informers were divulged nobody would come forward and give information in future. There were rules in the Sea Customs Act which prevented him giving the name, it was against his honour and conscience to give it. Mr. Cooper said it appeared to him that Mr. Hormusjee had better give the name. Mr. Hormusjee, however, thought he had a right to withhold it. He remembered a similar case in 1870, when it was ruled by his worship that he could not be forced to divulge an informer's name. He could point out the rules. Mr. Anderson thought that section 125 of the Evidence Act, which bore on the question, allowed only a police officer to retain an informer's name. Mr. Hormusjee produced Taylor on Evidence and the Sea Customs Act, and urged that these protected him and revenue officers from divulging an informer's name. Mr. Cooper held that the authorities produced did not affect the question. There was no law that he could see, and none was shown, that applied. It was not at present worth while to adjourn the case to allow counsel to be instructed and argue the point, though he agreed it was an important question. The case could be sent up to Government after it was decided. At present he would rule that the informer's name should be given up. Mr. Hormusjee said he was in his worship's hands. He would give it, though it was against his conscience, and it would be against the interest of Government. Mr. Hormusjee further said, in cross-examination, that he always paid men to give him information. He was also entitled to half the reward and fine if the case were proved, the other half going to the informer. Mr. Anderson then addressed the court, and in defence said that the day was the feast of the Warrs, and it had been the custom with the native tobacconists for the last twenty years that one of their number should, on payment of a certain sum, be allowed alone to sell tobacco, the others closing their shops. On this occasion Dajee Narayen had paid the Warrs, and it was admitted by the prosecution that the customers were numerous. As their demands could not be met from the one shop, Dajee Narayen directed two of his servants to sit at stalls at some distance from him and sell to the customers. The Warrs custom, Mr. Anderson argued, had been in force for the last twenty years, and the Customs authorities had winked at it. If there was any wrong, it was a breach of the Act, not a moral wrong. He asked the magistrate to dismiss the accused with a caution, and not to fine them and thus benefit the inspector and his informer. Mr. Anderson then called Dajee Narayen to support his statements. The case was adjourned after several more witnesses had been called to prove the custom of Warrs.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

### ACTION AGAINST A RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER.

THOMAS ANESTY GUTHRIE *vs.* JOHN A. ROWLANDSON.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 806-8-6, being the amount of two accepted bills of exchange drawn by plaintiff on defendant, who is a major on the retired list, and dated London, 16th December, 1881, payable at Bombay at the office of Messrs. William Watson & Co., army agents. The bills were presented for payment, but were refused. The defendant, in a letter to plaintiff's attorneys, admitted the debt, and stated that he had filed his schedule in the Ahmednuggur Court. He was in receipt of Rs. 106 per month only, and therefore could not meet the plaintiff's claim. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not put in an appearance. His honour passed a decree for the full amount claimed, with court costs.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86 :—

| IN JUNE. | BENGAL. Rs. | BOMBAY. Rs. | TOTAL. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimate ..... | 52,07,500 | 17,08,000 | 69,15,500 |
| Actual ..... | 50,86,620 | 17,15,350 | 68,01,970 |
| Better than Estimate ... | .... | 7,350 | .... |
| Worse than Estimate ... | 1,20,880 | .... | 1,13,530 |
| TO THE END OF JUNE. | | | |
| Estimate ..... | 1,56,22,500 | 47,24,030 | 2,03,46,500 |
| Actual ..... | 1,53,07,150 | 50,45,950 | 2,03,53,100 |
| Better than Estimate ... | .... | 3,21,950 | 6,900 |
| Worse than Estimate ... | 3,15,350 | .... | .... |

Three sales of Bengal opium and three months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

## THE WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, Apollo-street, Mr. Peroshaw Mervanjee Jeejeebhoy presiding. Mr. E. Freeborn, general manager and secretary of the flour mill, read the following report :—"Your directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders for the third time since the incorporation of the company. They are glad to be able to report most favourably as to the progress of the company up to the present time. The profits earned during the past six months have been very satisfactory, and your directors have consequently declared an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 6-4-0 per share, a sum equal to 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company. The shareholders are aware that the premises in which the company's business is carried on at present is a leasehold, and that the lease of it will expire in the year 1895. Any improvements or extensions, therefore, which your directors might consider it advisable to make in the existing lease, in order to further develop the company's business, would not be to the permanent advantage of the company. Having regard, therefore, to the present as well as the future welfare of the company, your directors recently purchased on very favourable terms the adjoining property familiarly known as the 'Grant Road Theatre,' which they purpose converting into a flour mill on the new roller or gradual reduction system, now so much in vogue in England, as well as all over the Continent, and in America and Australia. This mill will be erected with all expedition, and the company will then be the absolute possessors of a modern mill with the whole of the land and out-building thereto. The time having therefore arrived for carrying out the contemplated scheme, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of giving suitable effect to it. It is proposed to increase the capital of the company from Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 2½ lakhs, by the creation of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each, to be called up as required. The shares in question will be allotted to the shareholders in the proportion of one share for every share now held by them, and all such shares as may not be so taken up will be held over and disposed of by the board for the benefit of the company. The proposed arrangement in a nutshell is, however, more clearly set out in the resolution which will be submitted to the meeting." On the motion of Mr. H. Latimer, seconded by Mr. Redfern, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to :—"That the board be authorised to increase the capital of the company from Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 2½ lakhs by the creation of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each, which may be called up at such times and by such amounts as the board from time to time may think fit, and that the said new shares shall in the first instance be offered to the registered shareholders of the company in the proportion of one new share for every share now held by them, and that any new shares not so taken up shall be held over and disposed of by the board for the benefit of the company as the board may think fit. That the articles of association of the company be altered as follows :—' Article IV., by the substitution of the words and figures 'Rs. 2½ lakhs' for the words and figures 'Rs. 1½ lakhs' in the first line thereof, and of the words and figures '2,000 shares' for the words and figures '1,000 shares' in the second line thereof." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship :—

RE AGHA MAHOMED RAHIM SHIRAZEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing for four months, for an interim order, and for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, on the ground that the insolvent was settling with his creditors.

Mr. Lang, for Khateezabai, a woman, opposed the application, saying that an application for an interim order was refused in April, 1884, and an order was made that the case should be heard and a fortnight, at least, before that date was served the petition should be dismissed. The case, which was in the opposed list, could not come on for hearing, but would be ready within a few days. The insolvent now applied for a postponement on the ground that he was settling with his creditors, but there was no chance of a settlement with Khateezabai, whose claim was inserted in the schedule at Rs. 20,000. It was probably larger.

The judge allowed the insolvent leave to serve notices, but refused the cost of the application.

RE GORDHUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Macpherson, for the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, moved for an order to examine the insolvent and Tapee, his brother's wife, from the same firm, touching the note of the Magistrate's leniency and employ friendly Jews, as the Abkari inspector did in the interests of law, to purchase bottles of the liquor from the Jew who manufactured it; and thus the spirits as well as the letter of the liquor laws will be evaded. In the second place, the argument that eau de cologne is not taxed is unluckly at the present moment, when the gross and dangerous abuse of eau de cologne is drinking among both sexes is raising an outcry against its immunity from taxation. Lastly, we fail to see why the Abkari Act should enable inspectors to enter and search synagogues, as the Magistrate feared. The Jews, however, now do not manufacture sacrificial wine in their synagogues any more than Christians manufacture sacramental wine in churches: and we never yet heard of an Abkari inspector visiting a church in his enthusiasm to detect unlicensed drinking. As for the Jewish households, we equally fail to see why they should suffer more than Hindus, Mahomedan, or Christian households similarly situated, with regard to the Abkari Act, on the 11th March last. Mr. Jardine opposed the application on behalf of Buchoobai, a woman.

The judge said no new matter had been brought before the court, and the application must be refused.

RE ABDOOL RAHMAN ESSAK.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was dismissed on the merits.

The judge remarked that the insolvent had evidently been squandering money on false pretences or without any prospect of repaying it.

Mr. Dhairyavan.—A man must live, my lord. My client has been sufficiently punished in having his former petition dismissed two years ago. He has since been obliged to be in hiding, and could not come forth in the light of day and earn his livelihood.

The judge.—He will come forth only to run up fresh debts.

Mr. Dhairyavan.—What is he to live upon, my lord?

The judge.—The court is not supposed to supply him with funds. (A laugh.)

Mr. Jardine opposed the application on behalf of Framjee Ardasir Daver.

The judge said no fresh matter was brought before the court, and the application was therefore refused.

RE HAJEE ABDOOL NUBBI SHIRAZEE.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order, which was not opposed and was accordingly granted.

RE CLEMENT POOLE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, a member of the late firm of Peel, Cassels, and Co., moved for leave to insert his name in the schedule filed by his partner, Mr. John Andrew Cassels. The latter filed his petition on the 11th inst., when the applicant was in England and unable therefore to file his petition jointly. The application was granted.

RE HURRISHUNKER ANTORA MURANJAN.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE GOOLALI NAIKIN.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, a *nautch* girl, moved for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE ARTHUR GOMES.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to withdraw his petition.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE school building presented to the Parsee Girls School Association by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee in honour of his mother, and the foundation-stone of which was laid with great eclat on the last Jamsheed-i-Nouroz day, is now ready, and forms a very ornamental structure in Parsee Bazaar-street. The Fort School will be removed to the new buildings a week after the Parsee New Year's day. —*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE HYDERABAD CASE.

FOR the good of society it is necessary to deal severely with publications indulging in violently defamatory language. The punishment awarded to Edwardes is fully deserved by him. The only pity is that the real offender has escaped. A good paper in Hyderabad has ample scope for doing good to the State, but when a paper descends to take bribes, to write against a certain person or party, it does incalculable mischief.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE MALESANG CASE.

THE English dailies praise Mr. Lely's judgment in the Surat Malesang case. We have nothing to say against the judgment itself, but the advice given to the native press on the subject by our English contemporaries is, we venture to say, uncalled for. In a case in which public feeling happens to be much excited and national prejudices awakened, it is necessary that the Government or the High Court should take the inquiry into their own hands to allay any sense of a miscarriage of justice. The punishment awarded to the policemen at Surat has been pronounced by the native press quite inadequate; and in this view they have been supported by the Bengal English papers and the *Pioneer*. In giving advice to the native papers, the English dailies of Bombay seem to forget the Purneah Walker case and the Surat Pattison case, when for a supposed miscarriage of justice they raised a terrible cry.—*Bombay Samachar.*

## THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

THE *Deccan Times* expresses entire agreement with our contention that the unexpected conclusion of the Hyderabad Libel case can only be regarded as a grave misfortune. The Secunderabad paper urges that while Major Neville has undoubtedly vindicate his character, it would have been more satisfactory that the public should have been put in possession of every word that Edwardes counsel were prepared to say on his behalf. "But there is another sense in which the trial, or rather the want of it, has been a grave misfortune. The course adopted by Edwardes has for a time at least, screened the real offenders. The guilt of Edwardes and Verner has been black enough in all conscience, so black as to be a disgrace to English journalism, but there are others whose guilt is even greater those who are the real authors of the libel, who instigated it, who paid for it, who hired others to do the dirty work they were too cowardly to do themselves. It has long been known to the prosecution that the libel was the outcome of a diabolical plot amongst some of Major Neville's enemies to compass his complete ruin in his profession as well as reputation and although the names of the most prominent members of the conspiracy were known also, the others as well as their *modus operandi* have only lately been disclosed. It is a great pity that the prosecution was denied the opportunity of bringing to bear on the machinations of these men the fierce light that can only be obtained in a public trial in one of our chief courts. It is intolerable that public servants of high standing in this State should, with impunity plot and work out the downfall of another public servant, from no other motive than personal spite and a thirst for private revenge. Blinded by these motives to all sense of right feeling and even ordinary humanity, regardless of every consideration but the evil they desired to effect, these men combined together to hire literary assassins, to wound the object of their malice more deeply than they could have done had the weapons of actual bloodshed been used. Are such men to escape? Even in ordinary cases the instigator or accomplice stands in the eye of the law in precisely the same degree of guilt as the principal, how much more in the present case do outraged law and public morality call for the punishment of these offenders! It behoves the government of H. H. the Nizam, not only in justice to Major Neville, but in justice to itself, to stir in this matter, have an exhaustive inquiry into the whole affair, and deal with it in a manner that will be effectual in checkmating, if it does not irradicate, the spirit of jealousies, intrigues, and stabbings in the dark, which at present, and for some time past, are so notorious amongst the officials in Hyderabad. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have an advocate in Major Neville in this case; he is a mere business acquaintance, having no claim on our sympathy, beyond the claim that all must have who have so undeservedly suffered, as he has suffered, in mind body and estate. He confesses to having a host of enemies here. While having reason to believe that this is owing in no small degree to the infirmities of his own temperament, the season of tribulation through which he has passed, just passed or still passing, is figuring what we certainly would have had no reason to wish before, that he may rise superior to them all and in the case of those whose enmity has manifested itself actively in his recent troubles, we trust he will be enabled "to trample them under his feet."

Mr. E. Battenburgh writes to the *Deccan Times* :—With reference to the proceedings in the High Court Bombay, in re Neville and Edwardes and Verner, wherein a letter purporting to be from Edwardes to my address was read, I consider it incumbent on me, in justice to myself to write you this letter, and I shall be obliged by your giving it a place in your next issue. The said letter was not received by me; and I declare that I neither delivered it to the prosecution myself or connived at its transfer or delivery to any person representing or assisting the prosecution, or to any other person. The letter being to my address is legally my property, and its obtainment, retention and subsequent use by the prosecution will form in due course the subject of Criminal proceedings by me against the parties concerned.

## PROSECUTION FOR SELLING SACRAMENTAL WINE.

COMMENTING on the recent case heard a few days ago at the Girgaum Police Court, in which a Jew was charged with manufacturing and selling wine without a license from the Collector of Bombay. The *Pioneer* has the following remarks :—It seems to us, though we should be the last advocates unnecessary interference with the free exercise of Jewish religious liberties, that the decision of the Magistrate was faulty in itself, unfortunate in the arguments by which it is supported and in its precedent. In the first place, the particular bottle of wine, on the sale of which the prosecution was based, was purchased for a Christian by a Jew. What has been done once may be done again, and thirsty souls will, no doubt, be grateful to the Magistrate's leniency and employ friendly Jews, as the Abkari inspector did in the interests of law, to purchase bottles of the liquor from the Jew who manufactured it; and thus the spirits as well as the letter of the liquor laws will be evaded. In the second place, the argument that eau de cologne is not taxed is unluckly at the present moment, when the gross and dangerous abuse of eau de cologne drinking among both sexes is raising an outcry against its immunity from taxation. Lastly, we fail to see why the Abkari Act should enable inspectors to enter and search synagogues, as the Magistrate feared. The Jews, however, now do not manufacture sacrificial wine in their synagogues any more than Christians manufacture sacramental wine in churches: and we never yet heard of an Abkari inspector visiting a church in his enthusiasm to detect unlicensed drinking. As for the Jewish households, we equally fail to see why they should suffer more than Hindus, Mahomedan, or Christian households similarly situated, with regard to the Abkari Act, on the 11th March last. Mr. Jardine opposed the application on behalf of Buchoobai, a woman.

The judge said no new matter had been brought before the court, and the application must be refused.

## MADRAS.

TAKING THE VEIL.—It is not often that Secunderabad witnesses a ceremony as that which took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Oxford Street, yesterday morning, when Miss Guignan, daughter of the late pensioned Conductor Guignan of this station, took the vows preparatory to her taking the veil. The church was prettily fitted up for the occasion, and a large and devout congregation was present. Before the commencement of the service, Miss Guignan took her place at the altar supported on either side by two sisters of the Mission. She wore the dress of the Nuns attached to the Convent of the Cathedral, with no particular orders. Precisely at 8-30 a. m. a procession emerged from the side vestry composed of a Cross-bearer, followed by the Revd. Fathers Bigi, Vigano, and Curlino, and followed by Bishop Caprotti. A special form of service was gone through, the Bishop intoning the whole. The most interesting part of it was, when the Bishop placed upon the head of the young lady, invoking a blessing as he performed that act. The vestments worn by the officiant as also those of the priests who assisted were really handsome, the Bishop's new mitre attracting special attention. The choir was composed of young ladies from the Convent, and the piano, which replaced the harmonium, was presided over remarkably well by Sister Secunda. An extempore address was delivered by Father Curlino, who touched on the duties of taking the Veil, and was listened to with wrapt attention. The benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought the ceremony to a close. —*Deccan Times.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

COLONEL MAYNE'S REMOVAL.—The Public Works Department in these Provinces has again suffered decapitation by the removal of Colonel J. O. Mayne, R. E., who has held the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government for little over two years. His short tenure of office has been signalised chiefly by the very considerable extensions of the Provincial railway system, which have been planned or carried out under his supervision; but a more delicate, if less conspicuous, task that has fallen to him has been the adjusting of the relations between the Public Works Department and the various municipal and district boards created under the scheme of local self-government. On the eve of his departure form Naini Tal, Colonel Mayne was entertained at a farewell dinner by the Lieutenant-Governor, who paid a warm and graceful tribute to the officer who had ably and successfully directed so important a department of his Government. With the exception, probably, of those officers whose promotion would be retarded by his retention, most persons will be disposed to join Sir Alfred Lyall in deprecating the rigid application of a rule which removes from civil employ so vigorous and competent an officer as Colonel Mayne, merely because he has touched the mystic term of 55. But the order in this case is passed, and Colonel Mayne is already gazetted back to the Military Department, under which he has still, we believe, to put in a period of enforced idleness in India before he attains apotheosis as a Major-General. His departure will mark the disappearance of a family which has long been connected with this country, where the name of his brother, the late Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., of Banda and Allahabad fame, is still and will long be green.—*Pioneer.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

## OUR NEWEST COLONY.

"A MEMBER of Sir Charles Warren's Staff" furnishes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* an interesting account of the Special Commissioner's mission to the chiefs in Bechuanaland, which has resulted in territory as large in area as the country of Spain being added to the British Empire.

PRELIMINARY PALAVERS.

Sir Charles Warren left Mafking on April 20, accompanied by some of the officers of his staff and a small escort. The object of his journey was to announce to the chiefs affected by the recent enlargement of the Protectorate the fact that they and their country were now under the Protectorate of the Queen of England. The first palaver was with the chief Gaseitsiwe, who lives on the hill of Kanye, a place shown in all the maps. This chief had lost severely in the recent disturbances through allowing Montsiwe's cattle to find shelter and pasturage in his country and through sending a party of men assist Montsioa in his struggle against Nicholas Gey and his Boers. Great satisfaction was expressed at the announcement of the Protectorate and cooperation was promised; but some doubt was expressed as to what the Protectorate was to amount to on the English side. The next chief was Sechele, the disciple of Dr. Livingstone—now an old men. His son Sechele endeavours to take a large share of public business into his own hand as regent rather than heir-apparent. Sechele spoke against the Protectorate. Who wanted it? He did not. It was true they were not strong and they were surrounded by enemies, but so was the steinbock; it was weak and small and had many enemies, and yet there were always steinbocks. Khoselintsi brother of Sechele and the most influential man of the tribe, spoke strongly for the Protectorate; so did Karl, son of Sechele; and so did the old chief himself. But he insisted that, so far as paying for the Protectorate was concerned, they must first see what it really secured for those who were under it. They must see what the Protectorate did for Montsioa and for Gaseitsiwe.

THE VISIT TO KHAME.

It took the General and his party nine days' travelling after leaving Molepololi before they reached Shoshong, the residence of Khame, the most northerly chief under the Protectorate. Trees had occasionally to be cut before the ox waggons could get through. There was game on the road, but no time to follow it. On gun was shot, and antelope steak indulged in at the "outspanning." The General and staff rode all the way the hills of Shoshong were reached on the 8th of May. Khame had heard that a messenger was to be sent to him, and he was much gratified when told by the General that hearing at Sechele's that the Matebele were about to attack Sheshong he felt he must come through himself, although his time was very limited. Everybody came with a high idea of Khame, and that idea has been confirmed in every case. Young English officers, who are rarely somewhat sceptial about what they would call hero making, agree that Khame is a fine fellow, and the General publicly stated in the courtyard that he was glad he had made the chief's acquaintance. He is simple and natural sincere; and his past history shows that he can also be prompt and firm. He evidently has the well-being of the people at heart. The vassals were freed some years ago at Khame's suggestion. In a time of scarcity, some year ago, it is said Khame spent a large sum of money in buying food for the starving.

ENGLISH TRADE IN BECHUANALAND.

The Special Commission and Khame had inter' views of a more or less informal character before the subject of the Protectorate was brought before the tribe. Khame spoke to the General of the visit of some German gentlemen a few months before, whose object appeared to be English traders, and Shoshong to be simi-political and semi-commercial. In Khame's country there is no German trade; and there never has been any but English trade, which is now open and established as the result of Dr. Livingstone's visit. Since Dr. Livingstone visited Khame's father on ox back some forty years ago, increasing trade of North Bechuanaland has been exclusively in the hands of English houses. Only two articles made out of England have driven English manufacturers out of the Bechuanaland market—American axes and American ploughs; all other articles supplied to the trade in Bechuanaland are English manufacture. The visit of General Warren to Khame had nothing in it inimical Germany of any other European Power. It had indeed, no reference whatever to any foreign Power. The visit arose in connection with the management of the extend Bechuanaland Protectorate, and from the Special Commissioner's praiseworthy anxiety to see land understand the country and people thus placed under our care.

KHAME'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH.

"Then, again, nothing is more natural than that Khame, a Christian chief, whose religious teachers have been Englishmen, who trades chiefly with and chiefly English, and whose town and country are constantly visited by a succession of English travellers and hunters, should form a favourable opinion of the English people and the English Government. That Khame entertains this high opinion, there can be no doubt. That it is a sincere and, as the chief thinks, a well-grounded opinion, is evident from his action in inviting the English Government into his country and in trusting himself and his people to the honourable character of the English people and English Government. It is not often that such confidence is expressed by the less civilized to a more civilized race. Highly civilized Government. It is surely better to be thus welcomed by a friendly chief than to regard him and his people as our natural enemies, and to shoot them down first and then occupy the country which we have made desolate. It was amusing to notice Khame's vexation and surprise when 22 deg. latitude was mentioned as the dividing line of the Protectorate as proclaimed. He wanted much to know why his country should be cut in two, and, if divided, why just at that line, and why without any local inquiry or consultation. He declared that 22 deg. represented nothing in Bamangwato country; and he trusted the definition of the Protectorate would be changed by her Majesty's Government, so as to include all his country and not part of it.

SIGNING THE DEED OF GIFT.

To the surprise of Sir Charles Warren and his staff, this chief living in the interior of the country had arrived at a correct conception as to what it was best for him and his people to do for their safety and their furture improvement. It was also noted that the people cordially supported the chief, who evidently enjoyed the confidence of his people. Khame's deed of gift to the English Government was signed in the public council yard of the tribe, a table and writing materials having been brought in by the chief for the purpose. The Special Commissioner complimented the people on having a wise chief, and stated that Khame's offer of part of his country to the English seemed to him a very wise course for the chief to pursue; that he would have great pleasure in conferring the office to Queen Ministers, who would give it their best consideration. The document was signed not only by the chief and his brothers, but by a large number of the petty chiefs and headmen, who signed as representing the component parts of the Bamangwato tribe. The country thus placed at the disposal of the English Government for the use of the English people is very valuable, and is largely suitable for English settlers. It reminded some of the visitors of Australia, while others found trees, bushes, plants, the same as, or similar to, those of North India. The political value of this gift cannot be over-rated by those acquainted with South African affairs. The acceptance of Khame's gift secures the future prosperity and eventual union of South Africa under the unquestioned supremacy of England. South Africans do not know much of England's naval and military power or European influence, except by hearsay; but if she possesses North and South Bechuanaland her local influence will be undoubted throughout South Africa.

FOLLOWING KHAME'S EXAMPLE.

This noble gift of Khame was afterwards enhanced in value on account of having led the way for similar, though smaller, offers from Sechele and the Bakwena tribe, and from Gaseitsiwe and the Bangwakitsie tribe. On the Special Commissioner's return journey papers were signed at both Molepolole and Kange by these chiefs and their people, which in effect place the whole of Bechuanaland not only under our Protectorate but in our possession as a sovereignty, provision being made by each tribe for its own wants. In neither Sechele's nor Gaseitse nor Gaseitsewe's case is the offer so magnificent as that of Khame and the Bamangwato; because the two southern chiefs have not such vast domains at their disposal. But what Englishmen have to realize is that an immense tract of country has now been offered to England by native chiefs as a contribution towards the expenses of their protection. The English taxpayer defrays the expense of the Bechuanaland expedition: but the English taxpayer or his son receives from Khame and the other chiefs in return a country in which the prosperity of Australia will be equalled, as it contains iron, copper, and gold, besides good land for farms; while the past miserable blundering of our South African history will be changed, as it is changed already where native chief, instead of fighting us, welcome us and give us land.

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Marplot policy would no doubt suggest all sorts of chimerical fears in connection with this new depature in South Africa as to natives and Europeans. The only real danger is that the Marplots should for even a day be listened to. This is an offer made to the English Queen, the English Government, and the English people. It has grown naturally out of recent events in South Africa. Sir Charles Warren, in visiting a chief who by our already issued proclamation is under our protection with one half of his country is informed of the true boundaries of that chief's territory, and the Chief naturally enough does not wish his country divided by a mere geographical line. One difficulty is the Transvaal. If we do not accede to Khame's request they will probably take by force and bloodshed what is now offered in friendship. If we occupy the country the Transvaal difficulty vanishes. The Boers will never attack an Engish protectorate or sovereignty; and there is really more land in the Transvaal than its inhabitants are now putting to use. They have only to stay at home put their hands to honest work and gave up fillbustering, and prosperity will return to the Transvaal. Another serious difficulty if we do not accept Khanie's offer and administer the protectorate is the warlike Matebele tribe. Every now and again they make raids into Khame's country and although they are afraid to attack Shoshong, they injure trade and impoverish the people making the Bamangwato men remain closely within the town to defend it, when they would wish to be away at cattle station or hunting ground engaged in industrial pursuits but Lopingele, chief of the Matebele, follows the example of his father Moselekatu in his regard for the English and respect for their prowess. What he would attempt as against Khame's people will not be attempted as against an English protectorate of English settlers. Thus, then, the great and only danger connected with thus most interesting and gratifying offer is that some blunder may be committed by Government in pressing this splendid country on the immediate acceptance of the Cape Colony—a course which would be as unjust to the colony as it would be to the Bechuanas and to the English taxpayer.

RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES: "NO DRINK."

What may be called the restrictive clauses in Khame's proposal will meet with general approval. He and his people are very determined in their opposition to all strong drink. It is quite out of the question that we should insist upon introducing an article which costs us so much trouble at home, into Khame's country against the strongly expressed wishes of its chief and people. This law if honestly carried out may be the "making" of many young Englishman who has acquired a fatal liking for intoxicants. Such men are now sent off to our colonies, only in too many instances to complete their ruin. It is only honest and fair that Khame should state prominently his tribe's laws as to the non-saleableness of land. It is a law which will protect his people and keep out the mere land speculator. It amounts to the English settler to an "occupancy and improvement" condition. Local by-laws would secure that the heirs of a settler should receive the full benefit of all that the deceased settler had achieved on his farm, always provided that the incoming settler would be approved by Government as his predecessor had been.

## THE STORY OF NUNCOMAR AND THE IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ELIJAH IMPEY.

THE *Athenæum* in reviewing the recently published work of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., writes :—

It is close upon a century, indeed, since the impeachment of Impey by Elliot and his friends in the House of Commons fell completely to the ground. But party zeal and party traditions seem to live for ever. Even so grave an historian as James Mill could not deal fairly with Warren Hastings and his friend Impey; and Mr. Gleig's life of the former, written some fifty years ago, furnished Macaulay with an opportunity for reproducing with embellishments of his own the lies invented by the malice of Sir Philip Francis. Seldom has so brilliant a writer displayed so sorry a spectacle of human weakness as in that literary master-piece, which has so long moulded the popular creed touching "the modern Jeffreys" and his more famous friend, the great Proconsul whom Sir J. Stephen is inclined to regard as the ablest Englishman of his century. Macaulay started, as it were, from a foregone conclusion into which he fitted all the preliminary facts. Impey and Hastings had been at school together; therefore Impey from the first was Hastings's ready tool. The death of Nuncomar relieved Hastings of a troublesome foe; therefore Hastings had murdered Nuncomar with the aid of Sir Elijah Impey. The quarrel between the Government and the Supreme Court was appeased by Impey's appointment to the Sadr Adalat; therefore Impey accepted from Hastings a bribe which rendered him base and infamous. Hastings asked Impey to take some affidavits for him at Lucknow; therefore the two conspired with the Nawab of Oudh to rob the Begams under false pretences of their lawful property. For none of these charges, as the younger Impey and Captain Trotter have already shown, was there any foundation in the facts recorded. But it remained for Sir J. Stephen to go into the evident on these and other points more deeply and more conclusively than any one before him had ever gone, and no one who reads these volumes with an open mind can doubt henceforward which way the verdict ought to run.

No part of his book can be called light reading; but much of it will be found interesting by those who prefer the sober statement of historic facts and conclusions to any amount of ornamental rhetoicel. "Since the days of Thucydides," says Macaulay in his trenchant fashion, can help believing that Hastings was "the real mover in the business" that led to the hanging of Nuncomar. But here is an eminent judge and lawyer who, after much wandering over a mass of intricate and conflicting records, calmly ranges himself on the side of idiots like Captain Trotter, and biographers like Mr. Gleig and the younger Impey. Sir J. Stephen maintains that in connection with Hastings's name throughout the Nuncomar affairs was "not that of a conspirator. His prosecution of Nuncomar for conspiracy would, if he was actually conspiring himself to a conspiracy of Nuncomar, have been an act of the grossest folly. He would expose himself by it to cross-examination and detection. He would embarrass himself by having to carry on two prosecutions at once. He risked (and if he was a conspirator he actually incurred) the disadvantage of having his witnesses discredited, for Kamal-uddin was considerably discredited and probably disbelieved in one of the cases for conspiracy. In a word, the prosecution for conspiracy seems to me to make it improbable that Hastings was a party to the prosecution for gorgery."

He holds, moreover, that if Hastings had conspired with Impey, the latter "would assuredly have said, 'You must retain Farrer,'" whom, as the

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

THE interruption on the Red Sea route is delaying telegraphic communication with Europe, the latest commercial message in from London through Reuter being only of Monday's date. Consols were then unaltered at 99⅞, and Indian Securities, both Sterling and Rupee, were as previously quoted.

The depression in Cotton at home still continues. In Liverpool the sales on Monday were only 6,000 bales, and spot prices showed a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in all grades of Omras and Dholleras, while Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York Ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent. lower at 10¼ cents, but Futures were unchanged at 9-61 cents per lb.

The Cotton market here remains perfectly stagnant. For ready stuff there is no export inquiry whatever, and in new crops transactions are confined to speculative business amongst dealers, under which actual Cotton is not meant to change hands.

WHAT is quiet and practically unchanged in value. Buyers are operating with great caution, but sellers are equally indifferent about contracting forward.

SEEDS are dull and unchanged in price.

FREIGHTS remain in their former position. A steady retail trade is passing for the leading ports, but very little in the shape of chartering is being done, owners declining to fix forward at the existing level of rates, while shippers have no inducement to pay any advance. The s.s. Peveril has been fixed for Liverpool at 18s. 9d. per ton new scale. Current rates are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool.....Ready 18-9 New scale. | | Forward. |
| Continent ..... „ 20 | | 1 |
| Open Charter .. „ 20 | | |
| Havre..... „ | | 20 to 21-3 |
| Antwerp ..... „ 20 to 21-3 | | |
| Marseilles ..... Nominal. | | |
| Trieste-Venice. „ 20 (at 2s. ex.) | | |

EXCHANGE has again been quiet, without actual change in quotations. Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London down to 49⅛d. per oz., but it has had no effect here, our market in the existing state of local trade being practically governed from Calcutta. Closing quotations are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..... | 1s. 6|d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ..... | 1s 6 23-32d. „ |
| Do. Three months' sight .... | 1s. 6 13-16d. „ |
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GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs. 98⅛ for Fours and advanced to Rs. 98 7-16, at which business was done ; but later in the day, owing to buyers having mostly supplied their requirements, and a less favourable feeling engendered by the political telegrams, the rate dropped again to Rs. 97 15-16. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at par.

SHARES continue quiet, but fairly steady. In Spinning and Weaving Companies quotations are mostly the turn in favour of holders, Manockjee Petits having recovered to Rs. 1,100, Khutao Muckonjee to Rs. 840, Jewraz Balloo to Rs. 1,000. In other companies there is no quotable movement.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

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| —— | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
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| Bank of Bombay..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | 722½ |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 820xd |
| Bank of Madras..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 610 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank..... | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 120 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ..... | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 458 |
| National Bank of India..... | 37,320 | £ 250 | | do. | 100 |
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—July 21, at Dindori, Nassik Districts, Henry Prescott, Esq., Senior District Inspector of Police, aged 52 years and 10 months, leaving a widow and family, and a very large circle of friends and relations to mourn the irreparable loss. In life truly loved, in death deeply regretted. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALBAN—July 22, at Ahmednagar, the wife of C. F. S. Alban, Esq ; 7th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EDEN—MACBEAN—July 18, at Kirkee Garrison Church, by the Revd. P. H. Le Fevre, Major W. A. Eden, Royal Artillery, fourth son of the Bishop of Moray and Ross, Primus, to Janet MacBean, widow of Colonel MacBean, of Tomatin and Free Inverness-shire.

MAHONEY—GREEN—July 21, at Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, in St. George's Church, by the Rev. H. Fitz Patrick, Ebenezer Mahoney, Assistant Apothecary 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Euphemia Mabel, the eldest daughter of Surgeon John Green, of H. H. the Nizam's Regular Troops.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1885.


THE abrupt resolution of the Russian Foreign Minister to take two months' leave of absence, on the ground that he believes that no settlement of the frontier question can be arrived at till the English elections are over, is certain to create a great sensation in Europe. The adjournment of the negotiations until an event has taken place in England, of which a foreign Government should have no official cognisance, is a departure from international usage and diplomatic good breeding. The new Government cannot be accused by the most carping critic of having done anything to embarrass or delay the negotiations. Lord Salisbury declared that the Cabinet of which he was the head accepted without reserve every pledge which had been made by the previous Government, and that it was their earnest hope that the arrangement which was nearly effected should be successfully carried through on the basis agreed upon. It was well understood that nothing had delayed the final settlement but a singular disposition on the part of the Russian negotiators to prolong the discussion about subsidiary points after every important question had been disposed of. The negotiations were protracted without any apparent reason during the last weeks of the Gladstone administration. The delays continued when the Conservatives succeeded to office. An apology or explanation was offered in the statement that a death had taken place in M. de Giers' family. This "lamentable domestic affliction" was accepted by Lord Salisbury, who said significantly that throughout the negotiations M. de Giers merited our sympathy doubly. But the Prime Minister did not conceal his feeling that the negotiations were possibly not intended by the Russian Government to have a satisfactory issue. "It is perhaps rather early, he said, for me to express an opinion as to the issue or as to the mode in which these negotiations will pass along, but, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, they are conducted by the Court of Russia, as they are undoubtedly conducted on our side, with an earnest desire to arrive at an amicable settlement, and I hope, therefore, that an amicable settlement may be anticipated. At the same time, in hoping that that will be the case, I am bound to say the negotiations have not gone far enough to enable me to speak in any positive manner." Doubt, and something more than doubt, could be detected in these words ; and when his lordship went on on to add in the next sentence that it was not to agreements or to treaties that we could commit the safety of our interests, his meaning was obvious. M. de Giers has been in his own person the Russian peace-party. He laboured strenuously to re-establish satisfactory relations between Russia and Great Britain, but he stood well-nigh alone, the Emperor indeed supporting him, but not without hesitation. This being the state of things the announcement that M. de Giers has taken leave of absence for two months will certainly be regarded everywhere as an untoward symptom. There was no reason why, of the Russian Government really intended to come to a definite agreement with regard to the Afghan frontier, the whole matter should not have been concluded by a stroke of the pen, before M. de Giers took his holiday. What have Russians to do with the result of the general election in England in November ? The concessions which the late Government consented to make were accepted as satisfactory in principle, and those concessions the present Government is quite prepared to abide by. It remains to be seen what effect the pretension of a foreign Power to profit by the result of an English party struggle will have upon public opinion at home.

THE Government of Bombay, in appointing a Commission to inquire into the question of Forest Conservancy, have been careful to constitute the Commission on a broad basis, and to lay down in no narrow spirit the lines upon which it is to proceed. Of the seven members whose names are included, only two are strictly speaking Forest officers, namely, Colonel Peyton, Conservator of the Southern Circle, and Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Conservator in the South Thana District. Mr. Vidal, the acting Collector of Thana, who will preside over the Commission, should be able to take an impartial, if an official, view of the matters under inquiry, while Mr. Ozanne, the Director of Agriculture, may be expected to look at Forest questions with a wholesome regard for agricultural interests. Of the remaining three members, Mr. Moreshvar Kelkar, who will act as secretary, is best known as the Assistant to the Commissioner of the Southern Division ; the other two, Messrs. Gupte and Nulkar, are non-official members, and their presence on the Commission will ensure an effective representation of the interests of the cultivating classes. An inquiry, indeed, in which the President of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha will take part will lie under no suspicion of indifference to the needs of the cultivating classes. The Government on the whole, therefore, may be commended for the spirit in which they have at length resolved upon dealing with this matter. They have abandoned, finally and fully, the notion to which they appeared to have clung until at least as recently as the second week in June—the notion that the grievances of the forest people could be adjusted after a departmental inquiry at Thana. Their intentions have in fact undergone a healthy and progressive development. In the batch of Resolutions which we published last month they gave expression to comparatively sound views on such questions as the necessity of recognising the place of rab in the scheme of native agriculture, and of making easier arrangements for its collection. But they still proposed to leave certain open questions to departmental inquiry ; and to a conference of Forest officers which was to have been held at Thana last month were remitted certain other questions, such as the exercise of grazing rights, the sale of wood, for fuel and its distribution for agricultural and domestic purposes. We have heard nothing more of this conference, and the fact that these matters are specifically included in the subjects of reference to the Commission seems to suggest that the Commission has superseded the conference. The Government have been commendably ready to yield to a strong manifestation of public opinion in favour of an open and comprehensive inquiry, even when they had already committed themselves to a much narrower procedure. Their attitude in this respect bespeaks the confidence of the classes interested in the inquiry, and promises much as to the spirit in which it will be conducted, and as to the results which may be expected to arise out of it.

There is, indeed, one point in the scheme of the Commission to which it is necessary to draw attention. The Commission, the Resolution states, will be placed in possession, before they begin their inquiries, of "a clear statement of the present regulations concerning Forest administration, showing what are the rights of Government and the privileges enjoyed by forest and non-forest villagers and the wild tribes." As the statement here referred to has not been made public, it would be unreasonable to allude to it otherwise than in general terms. But we must be prepared to find that some of the declarations of right contained in it are not admitted on all hands. "Rights of Government," "privileges of foresters"—such is the classification of interests adopted in the Resolution, and the significance of the terms will not escape notice. As we pointed out in commenting upon the June batch of Resolutions, the Government have to the last been firm and unyielding in repudiating those claims of immemorial right which have been put forward on behalf of the forest villagers. They have recognised in them nothing more than privileges, some of them dependent upon the express consent of the divisional Forest officer, and all of them as easy to revoke as to grant. The terms of reference to the Commission seem to attach anew this character to the interests in the forests of the villagers and the forest tribes, and it would not be surprising if some note were taken of the fact at a very early stage in the inquiry. The distinction may at first sight appear to be one of theory rather than of practice, but that view will scarcely be maintained when the Commission apply themselves to the consideration of the question whether it should not be declared that the abuse of privileges may lead to the withdrawal of them from the offending villages, for a term or for ever. Here at any rate an opportunity will be given for resisting one method of displacing the prescriptive rights which the forest people claim. Without anticipating the answer which the Commission will give to the question put before them, we should still question the policy and the equity of any such suggestion. Adequate punishment must undoubtedly be meted out upon all offenders against regulations rendered necessary for the protection of the forests ; but what apology can be forthcoming for a proposal to punish the sins of the forest tribes upon their children unto the last generation ? And again, is it equitable that a whole village should be prohibited from exercising its rights or privileges at all because some of the inhabitants have exercised them ruthlessly, and to the detriment of the forest ? It would very much depend upon the answer which the Commission gave to this question whether the Forest Department succeeded in gaining that hearty co-operation in the enforcement of the regulations upon which the Government of Bombay set such store. Punitive measures there must necessarily be, for there are valuable public interests to be conserved, and "moral suasion" will not always lead the wild men of the woods for the sake of the public welfare to keep their hands from doing mischief. But the department must rely less upon the terrors of the law than upon a prevailing consciousness, even amongst the wildest of the forest tribes, that its operations are for their good. From this point of view it will seem that the most important of all the instructions to the Commission is that which invites suggestions as to the means whereby the regulations of the Forest Department may best be made intelligible to the people, and a hearty co-operation secured in the experiment.

The preamble to the Resolution is its most promising part, and it should give, in spite of the doubtful elements in the scheme to which we have referred, a generous turn to the whole course of the inquiry. It recognises the coincident interests of the State on the one hand and of the cultivators on the other, establishing the principle that there are factors in the problem of forest conservation which directly concern the agricultural classes, and which forest conservators, with their conventional and strictly professional way of looking at it, cannot always recognise. No discredit attaches to them for dealing with forest conservation purely as forest conservators. It is their business to do so, and professional nature is not worse than human nature in general when it takes its own conventional view of things. Now, however, that the whole matter is to be brought within the clearer light and the "ampler air" of extra-professional inquiry, we may hope that broader views will be given effect to. The Government are not too sanguine when they express their belief that the mischief has arisen through misunderstandings which may be removed. It is the harsh immovability that yields nothing and listens to nothing—that sees in popular discontent an offence past condonation and past parleying with—which makes the solution of problems of this sort impossible. No service has been done in any direction by the implacable enforcement of onerous restrictions. The people have been vexed by it, they have been hindered by it in the pursuit of their avocations, and the cause of forest conservation has not profited by it in any degree. The newer spirit which has been imported into the official treatment of the question promises better things. The Government frankly invite the aggrieved classes to state their grievances, and in constituting the Commission they have given a sufficient guarantee for the fairness and the fulness of the inquiry.

OUR Poona correspondent writes that the new Secretary of State has offered Mr. Melvill one of the vacant seats on the Council of India. Fortunately the offer, tempting as it was, has not induced Mr. Melvill to sever his connection with the Bombay Government. We think he has decided wisely, for he would not have been at ease amongst a body which public opinion has judged, and now awaits drastic reform.

THE Mahdi is dead ; long live the Mahdi ! Lord Wolseley's prediction has been verified with unexpected promptitude. That noble and gallant lord, when indicting a dispatch in April last, in the hope of scarifying the Gladstone Ministry into acquiescence in a second expedition to Khartoum, ventured to prophesy that even if the Mahdi died before being smashed, that would not end the trouble, for another Mahdi would succeed and still another, and another, until the desiderated smashing had been effected. Now Mahomed Achmet is dead of small-pox, —probably for good this once—and Kalipha Abdulla, whose name falls upon our ears for the first time, "assumes the control of Government" in his room, precisely as Lord Salisbury replaces Mr. Gladstone. What effect this may have upon the future of the Soudan and the countries adjacent, we shall soon see. A new broom sweeps clean, and on this principle the new prophet may sweep round Africa to announce his advent and increase the number of his followers. There may, of course, be rival Mahdis by the dozen. Lord Wolseley predicted them too, though he forgot to draw from the prediction the conclusion that it would be interesting to sit down and smoke the pipe of peace, while they fought for the Soudan and for Paradise amongst themselves.

THE meeting of the shareholders of the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company on Tuesday resulted in so reassuring an account of the condition of the company being placed before them that they have little reason to regret the prominence which was given to the company's name in a recent article in our columns, which, we gather from the chairman's statement, was the immediate cause of the meeting. For that article we, of course, assume the fullest responsibility. It is true that our remarks were based largely upon some correspondence which had passed between one of the shareholders and the managers of the company, but it is due to Mr. Gilbert to say that it was not in any degree owing to him, or even in accordance with his wish, that the correspondence was made public. The fact that the directors had been served with a notice, holding them responsible for having, as was alleged, worked the mill at a loss, was the subject of common report, and though it has been asserted that "Mr. Gilbert brought a newspaper into the controversy," it would be far nearer the truth to say that the newspaper brought Mr. Gilbert into the controversy. The assertion that the mill was working at a loss has been adequately met by the chairman of the company, and since the shareholders have unanimously expressed satisfaction with the condition of the concern, and confidence in the management, there is nothing more to be said upon that point, except that much trouble would have been spared, and the whole controversy perhaps have been prevented, if Mr. Gilbert's original assertion had been at once contradicted. The contradiction might as easily have been given at the beginning of the controversy as at the end, for it was scarcely a sufficient justification for delaying it to plead that it would be inconvenient to discuss particulars of the working of the mill with individual shareholders. This is a sound principle, no doubt, but there would have been practical good sense in departing from it for once, if thereby an anxious shareholder had been disabused of the belief that the concern was playing a losing game. It is true that a shareholder has at any time a right to convene a general meeting of the proprietors, but this is conditional upon his being able to induce one-fifth of them to join him in a requisition for that purpose. This is a cumbersome method, and one not always easy to put in operation. The directors did wisely in convening the general meeting of their own motion, and the result is one with which no one interested in the company can feel dissatisfied.

SOME cases of cholera which have occurred in Bombay during the past few days carry a warning with them to which it is important that prominence should be given. The cases in question occurred at the Sailors' Home, five out of eight proving fatal. It should be stated at once and emphatically that the fullest inquiry has failed to detect anything in the sanitary condition of the Home which will account for the existence of cholera there. The sanitary condition of the institution, indeed, is, we believe, quite satisfactory. But the history of the cases, and of others which have lately been reported in Bombay, shows that there is very little doubt that the disease has been communicated by drinking the cheap aerated waters which are sold in the bazaar and in the localities frequented by sailors. The drink in question, it is needless to say, is not that of the well-known makers. It is made in the bazaar by native manufacturers who are careless as to the water they use. The nearest well or tank suffices for their purpose, for if the water is nasty and poisonous it is costless, and the quality of it is exhibited in the sediment which it precipitates if a bottle is allowed to stand for a few days. The public should be on their guard as to what they drink, and prudent people will take care not to buy aerated waters unless they know who the makers are. The matter is one to which, it may be taken for granted, the attention of the sanitary authorities has been directed ; it may also be taken for granted that they will not fail to make use of such powers as they possess for protecting the public against this easy method of disseminating disease.

PERHAPS the *Pioneer* is right in pronouncing "inauthentic" the rumour that the Amir had informed his people in Kandahar that he had assented to the establishment of a British cantonment near that city. We never affirmed that the rumour was anything but a rumour. But coming from a source which showed that it was believed beyond the frontier, it deserved attention. It fitted in with other rumours, and was in accord with the somewhat mysterious hint as to an intention "to stretch beyond the frontier" which formed a remarkable passage in Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords. But the Allahabad paper would do well to wait a little before stating as a fact that nothing of the kind has been spoken of at Kandahar. We never said or imagined that the Government of India would "risk a rupture with the Amir, by forcing his hand." On the contrary, we have always stated that no impolitic pressure was contemplated. The telegram which our Simla correspondent sends us to-day shows that a belief prevails in that quarter that if Russia were to make a movement menacing the integrity of Afghanistan, measures for the reinforcement of Kandahar would probably be taken.

CONFLICTING statements continue to be made in reference to the Padroado question. A Lisbon paper, the *Diario de Noticios*, of the 4th July, says that the Holy See has prorogued the Padroado for another six months, on condition that within that period the King of Portugal nominate Bishops for the dioceses of Cranganor, Meliapore, and Malacca. We may explain that the last-named see, though it was founded in 1557, has never seen a Bishop, while the two others have been almost as long without Bishops as with them. However, the announcement of the Lisbon paper must be received with caution. A Lisbon correspondent, who is likely to be well informed in ecclesiastical matters, says that nothing is known of the reported arrangement ; and the report is certainly in conflict with the most authentic recent information regarding the determination of the Holy See, which points to the early abolition of the ecclesiastical patronage of the King of Portugal in British India, and to the constitution of the hierarchy at an early date.

## NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

"IT never rains but it pours." We were longing for rain, and now we are longing for fair weather, for the rain spoils our parties and dresses and races, and the koonbie says it is spoiling his fields.

Our amateur theatricals are over for the present, after three successful representations of the amusing farce "A Husband in Clover," followed by "As Cool as a Cucumber." Poona audiences, when surfeited with amusements of every description, are hard to please, and hence the very general verdict that the acting was inferior to that of last year. Anyhow the Soldiers' Institute was crowded on each night, and on Saturday His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, honoured the entertainment with their presence, and seemed highly amused. In "A Husband in Clover" the only two characters, Horace and Lydia, were well sustained by Captain Hodgkinson and Mrs. Hay. The curtain rises, displaying a prettily arranged breakfast-room, suggestive of refinement and good taste on the part of the lady owner ; but the husband, reposing in an arm-chair, looks the very picture of discontent and everything unamiable, and he soon discloses the cause. His young wife, though possessing all the attractions and sweetness of the best of wives, has a grievous fault. She is insipid, like "lamb without mint sauce" according to his elegant simile ; while the wives of his friends and the girls he has known in his bachelorhood are pronounced in style. Could he change his Lydia for one of them, life would no longer be "flat, stale, and unprofitable." Caroline Banbury, poetic and sentimental, would be better, or Maria Jolly, consumptive and interesting, or the fashionable Zenobia Masters, or the ardent Adela Jones. Life with any of them would no more be "tedious as a twice-told tale." All these views Horace has unfortunately recorded in the "Journal of my Life," locked in a drawer of which Lydia has a duplicate key. Lydia (Mrs. Hay) enters dressed in a charming tea-gown of soft pink, vying with her soft complexion, and looking in the sweetest of humours and very "kissable." She finds her husband "crosser than ever" as she expresses it and, when left alone, reads his opinion of her in the "Journal of my Life." Speedily she determines to lay aside her sweetness for a time and give Horace a taste of the sentiment, passion, and jealousy he has been sighing for. Then follow clever personations of Caroline Banbury, poetic and sentimental, of Maria Jolly, consumptive and interesting, and of Zenobia Masters, masculine and fast. After telling Horace of having bought a horse, "a spanker," a "real stunner," she gradually turns the quarrel respecting the purchase into the passionate and zealous style of Adela Jones ; and the mock romantic parting—"Good bye, Horace. Let us part friends. Good bye for ever. Let me look my last look upon that open brow—that shapeless nose," mixed up with jealous references to some imaginary rival in her husband's affections, was a wonderful bit of acting. She leaves the room, and, before Horace has had time to express his discontent with the new state of things, Lydia returns dressed in a white wrapper, with her hair down, looking beautiful but frenzied, and gives him an idea of an impassioned and romantic wife. She has a cup of poison in her hand, and declares she must die, as she loves another. Horace has just time to make some very wholesome reflections and express regrets, when Lydia re-appears looking her sweet calm self, and with the wiliest of words on her lips. Of course a thorough reconciliation takes place, the journal containing the record of the captivating styles of Caroline, Maria, and Zenobia is consigned to the flames, and Horace resolves—

"The newest of new leaves here to turn over
And live, as husbands ought to live,
In Clover."

Only a lady of remarkable dramatic power could delineate in rapid succession so many phases of character. The difficulty is far greater than the pourtrayal of an ordinary consistent character, but this four-fold difficulty was well met, and Poona has cause to be proud of Mrs. Hay. There are always critics whom it is vain to try to please, but the severest could only suggest that the farce should have been played more briskly, or that a comedy of more intrinsic worth should have been chosen. The popular amusement cannot be expected to be remarkably didactic ; were it so, it would cease to be popular.

The amusing farce "Cool as a Cucumber" is too well known to need more than a passing reference. Here is the cast :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Old Barkins..... | Capt. Raikes. |
| Frederick Barkins ..... | Mr. Walker. |
| Plumper ..... | Mr. Owen Dunn. |
| Mrs. Jessie Honiton ..... | Mrs. Falle. |
| Wiggins..... | Mrs. Owen Dunn. |

Even those who have laughed at the inimitable Charles Mathews in the character of Plumper could not fail to enjoy the humorous and artistic delineation of the conceited, self-complacent character as personated by Mr. Owen Dunn. Plumper re-arranging his host's room, commenting on the likeness of Barkins to the detriment of the original, inviting himself to lunch, giving orders to the maid, and in various comical ways displaying his coolness, in spite of his assertion that he had been to the Rhine to try if travel would rid him of a certain bashfulness, was Plumper only, the personality of the actor being quite lost. Mr. Owen Dunn's first appearance before a Poona audience will certainly ensure him a hearty welcome whenever he may again present himself. An amateur actor seldom has the genius and the industry to so study his part as to lose his own identity in the character he represents. Mrs. Dunn personated Wiggins, the pert, inquisitive servant-maid, very well indeed, and Jessie Honiton (Mrs. Falle) and Frederick Barkins (Mr. Walker) made an effective-looking engaged couple. Of course it is difficult for minor performers to rightly estimate the importance of studying every minute detail, so as to fill their parts effectively.

There is a pretty general feeling that the theatrical evenings last year gave greater pleasure than those under notice, but distance lends enchantment, and it is certainly ungracious to render anything but thanks to those who devoted time and trouble to give pleasure and benefit the Poona poor. From a monetary point of view the success was undoubted, and as half the proceeds go to the Poona Benevolent Fund, from which the poor of all denominations are assisted, this is certainly matter for congratulation. Not only to the *dramatic persons* are thanks due, but to Dr. Taylor, who performed so well the difficult, though less prominent, part of stage manager. The string band of Colonel Jopp's regiment, the 12th N. I., which is said to be the best band in Poona, played during the evening. A good string-band is so much pleasanter on such occasions than a brass band, no matter how carefully it may be modulated. Whispering during the intervals should be ever "sweet and low," or the charm is lost.

The Bund Garden difficulty is about to be satisfactorily settled. Mr. East, the Collector of Poona, has started a subscription list to make up the deficit, the Government grant being insufficient by Rs. 1,000 for cost of maintenance. His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Melville, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy have headed the subscription with the handsome sums of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively, and nearly sufficient is already forthcoming. It is proposed to abolish the fee of Rs. 5 hitherto charged for the admission of carriages to the enclosure at the Bund during the season, and to allow free admission to the enclosure to all subscribers to the gardens whose subscriptions are not less than Rs. 6 per annum. Thus the charmed circle is still reserved, and as the air is as good without the circle, the sound of the band as distinct, and the sight of the gardens as pleasing, there is not the least hardship in such reservation. It is the people's park—the perennial flower-show that must remain free—

"'Tis not alone retired Leisure
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure."

Mrs. Beaumont's Fancy Bazaar takes place on the 4th and 5th of August. This sale of fancy work, children's dresses, toys, pictures, &c., is now one of the looked-for events of the season. The Fancy Bazaar is under the patronage of Lord and Lady Reay, who take the warmest interest in all things connected with schools. It is hoped that the bazaar will be a success from a monetary point of view. It ought to be, as all who buy will have the satisfaction of reflecting that the money realised will be spent on the Female Orphanage and on the other girls' schools of the Free Church Misgion—schools that supply a happy home to many poor little ones, who would otherwise be shelterless.

## BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is perhaps with some difficulty that the Tramway Company can provide for the comfort of all their passengers during the monsoon, but I shall feel obliged if you allow me space to point out how this difficulty could possibly be a little lessened. While coming from Mazagon the other morning, and when near the Boree-bunder station, a lady was anxious to get into the car, but there was no vacant seat, and it moved off, leaving her in the rain. I could not oblige her, as I had my place beside the conductor ; but there were no less than three of the company's drivers comfortably seated, and these never offered to relinquish their places. C. P. J.

## THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 27th instant I find a paragraph from the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, stating that it is a "false notion" the Goanese clergy and laity are under, that they are not bound to obey orders from the Apostolic Delegate, Mons. Agliardi, unless they come through the Archbishop of Goa or the Portuguese Government. The letter of Cardinal Jacobini quoted therein explains that Nuncios and Apostolic Delegates are superior to Bishops, but it does not say that they have unlimited jurisdiction. Is it not the case that the authority of the Delegate extends to all the Vicars Apostolic and their flocks, but not to the Catholics of the Archbishop's jurisdiction ? On the nomination of Mons. Agliardi to India, the Portuguese Government, if I remember rightly, protested against it, and the Holy See gave it to understand that the Delegate should have no jurisdiction over the Archbishop of Goa. If this is a fact, how can he have jurisdiction over the Archbishop's flock ?

PADROADIST.

## WHY NOT PLAIN "MR. ?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading "A Question of Etiquette," in to-day's issue, a correspondent, signing himself "N. S. Ginwalla," complains of the wrong, indignity, or slight put upon a native, who may be a leader of his class, a wealthy merchant or one gifted with exceptional talent and particularly respected, when that native is addressed either with or without the prefix "Mr." instead of "Esquire." Perhaps "N. S. Ginwalla" is not aware of the fact that among Englishmen only a select few are strictly entitled to have the word "Esquire" written after their name, and certainly no native of India is legally entitled to the same.

However, I myself should like to see the title of "Esquire" dropped by all Britons. Instead of writing "Esquire" after the name, let us address one another as James Smith, Englishman, Donald Macdonald, Scotchman, and so on ; and let other people call themselves "Mr.," "Esquire," or anything else they choose.—Yours, &c.

JAMES SMITH, ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, July 29.

## CHECKING THE BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Poor Father's" letter is deserving of some notice by the Market authorities. At present the cooks are masters of the situation. They can and do buy meat and other things at the rates quoted by Mr. Esaai. My cook charges me 3½ and 4 annas a pound for not the best beef and mutton. To check him I have gone to the Market just after him, and the butchers have asked 2½ and 3 annas for better meat than my cook has bought, and he, with all the assurance of his race, tells me he does not believe it. The cooks have a sort of Freemasonry arrang ment among them, so that people are powerless to protect their own interests unless the Market authorities will step in ; and why should they not ? Why should we go on in the same old style ? The butcher does not give information against a cook, or he loses his custom and that of many other cooks.

At the Calcutta market the meat stalls are marked where first or second quality meat is sold, and the joints, as sold, are stamped, so as to indicate the quality. Surely our Market authorities could do something to put a stop to the wholesale plunder by servants ? Why should a cook make a profit upon what he purchases for his employer ? It is cheating in the strict sense of the term. If a master, however, cuts his servant the amount he knows to have been over-charged, he has difficulty in keeping a cook. He has to quietly submit to the robbery. Let the public agitate for a law of master and servant, and also put pressure on the Market authorities for assistance in putting a stop to such cheating.

S.

## ROADS IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Good roads are in any country a certain sign of the enlightenment of its rulers and the prosperity of the State, and are the means of promoting commerce and civilisation. That this is not appreciated by Gaekwari statesmen, is amply shown by the absence of good pucka roads in some of the best and most important parts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territories. The Nowsari taluq is one of the most populous and valuable provinces of His Highness ; and Gandevi and Billimora are very important towns in that district. The former is a very ancient town, and in ante-railroad days enjoyed considerable commerce and was one of the chief halting-stations between Surat and Bombay. Even now Gandevi is the centre of a highly productive agricultural district ; but its commerce has declined chiefly from the want of easy and cheap means of communication with the nearest railway station. The kutcha roads of the district, which are intolerable in fair weather, are absolutely impassable during the monsoon and for some months after it. Thus for six months of the year all intercourse between the town and the railway station is carried on by water, i. e., by the rivers Vegaria and Ambica, the former a mere stream. Under these circumstances a journey to the station, which is

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE CANTONMENT AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The military council yesterday, at which it was said the subject to be discussed was the probability of troops being sent to Kandahar, has strengthened the general belief that something is going on in connection with this matter, in readiness for any move on the part of Russia.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 29.

Though the *Pioneer* contradicts the report of the establishment of a British cantonment at Kandahar, yet some horse dealers of the Punjab, who went to Simla recently in connection with their application for compensation on account of the large number of transport ponies left on their hands, were officially told by the Military Department that a very large number of transport ponies will be purchased shortly by Government. This and other circumstances connected with the equipment of troops in Upper India indicate a movement on a large scale in the winter in some direction.

## THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The Boundary Commission are making preparations for staying another winter away from India.

## EXECUTION OF THE BANGALORE SEPOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, JULY 29.

Private Ramkristna was hanged this morning at the Central Jail at half-past six, in the presence of all the native troops of the garrison. The public were excluded. After the execution the body was handed over to his relatives for the performance of the usual funeral rites.

## THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 29.

The Government of India has secured the services of several superior officers of the now expiring Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway, including Messrs. Jabez Lightfoot, Sandeford, M. Wrench, C. Dallas, W. Bocquet, and Grant. The case of certain other officers is still under consideration.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PROBABLE POSTPONEMENT OF THE RUSSO-AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS.

VIENNA, JULY 27.

The semi-official *Politische Correspondence* announces to-day that M. de Giers, believing that no settlement could be arrived at regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier question before the general elections in England, has taken leave of absence for two months.

## THE MAHDI'S SUCCESSOR.

WADY HALFA, JULY 27.

A messenger has arrived from Khartoum and reported to General Greutell that the Mahdi's late principal chief, Khalifa Abdulla, who was dismissed on account of certain disputes after the fall of Khartoum, has, since the death of the Mahdi, assumed the control of the Government.

## THE RELIEF OF KASSALA.

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Robert Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the Government were taking steps for the relief of the besieged garrison at Kassala.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, JULY 27.

President Grévy gave an audience to-day to the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to the French Republic, who was received with great ceremony, and assurances of a friendly character were exchanged.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 25th instant.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 25th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gookha left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the evening of the 25th instant.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

H. M.'s Transport Arab, from Sydney, arrived yesterday.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats poor demand, but freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4 11-16. |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 76⅞ |
| 4½ ,, ,, ..... | 77⅝ |
| 3 ,, Consols for account..... | 99⅛ |
| 3½ ,, Sterling Loan..... | 101⅛ |
| 4½ ,, French Rentes ..... | 110¼ |
| Bar Silver..... | 49⅜ |
| Arrival—Seawell. | |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(JULY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable, Sunkin-Perim still interrupted.
Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.
Suez line still working imperfectly.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, July 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ..... | 78·3 |

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ..... | 79·3 |
| 10 a.m. ..... | 82·1 |
| 2 p.m. ..... | 84·1 |
| 4 p.m. ..... | 83·9 |

The Town Council yesterday resumed consideration of the ways and means required for carrying out the Tansa scheme, and Mr. Ollivant, who had come down from Poona to attend the meeting, made an exhaustive statement, indicating the position in which the Municipality stood with regard to the work. He said there was almost a consensus of opinion in favour of the Tansa project, and that if the Corporation were now determined to raise a loan of a crore of rupees for the purpose, they should approach Government, in order to ascertain in what way they would assist the Municipality in a work so essential to the interests of the city. In his opinion the most satisfactory way in which the Government could assist the Municipality would be by borrowing the money for them. The financial state of the Municipality was never better before; and there was not the slightest doubt about its credit or its capability to pay off any loan that might be raised on its behalf. The minimum supply from Tansa would be about eight million gallons per day, which, at four annas a thousand gallons, would give Rs. 7,30,000 a year—a sum which, the Commissioner pointed out, would more than cover the annual charge on a loan of a crore of rupees, bearing interest at six per cent. It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Peterson, seconded by the chairman, that the Commissioner's report on the Tansa survey be forwarded to the Corporation, and that with a view to the work being proceeded with as soon as plans and estimates have been approved of, the Corporation be invited to consider the financial proposals made by the Town Council. The Municipal Commissioner has, in the meanwhile, been requested to communicate with Government for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent, and in what way, they may be disposed to assist the Municipality in the prosecution of their scheme.

The Poona Horse Show will be opened on Wednesday, 7th October, and will remain open the following day. His Excellency the Governor has given his patronage to the Exhibition, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is vice-patron, there is an influential list of stewards, and Major S. Babington is joint secretary. The Collector of Poona, who will be glad to receive subscriptions to the prize fund, acts *ex-officio* in a similar capacity. To the fancy classes Rs. 1,500 has been allotted as prize money, but this is conditional on the public subscriptions being made on a sufficiently liberal scale, otherwise a proportionate deduction will be made from the awards. No entrance fee is charged in the *bonâ fide* breeder's classes, and exhibitors are treated very liberally, Rs. 4,335 being divided as prizes throughout the various classes in this department. This sum is provided by the Government grant in aid and by special contributions from the public towards the improvement of country-breds. The conditions have been carefully framed, and discretion is given to the joint secretaries to pay batta to exhibitors, to grant free railway passes for animals, and to remit entrance fees in the cases of poor exhibitors. Concessions for the carriage of horses to and from the show have been obtained from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies.

CHOLERA has much abated, though it has not altogether disappeared, at Gandevi. Planting operations have been much facilitated by the heavy fall of rain during the last week. The transplantation of rice is almost finished, and the young crops are thriving. The total fall of rain up to date is nearly 27 inches.

DURING the late Ramazan festival a resident of Hyderabad named Elliah murdered his wife Ramoo, by hacking her to pieces with a sword, after which he bolted from the city. The police were immediately on his track, and succeeded in arresting him at Faruk-Nuggur, a place thirty-two miles distant from the Nizam's capital.

THE Viceroy has, it is said, addressed a letter to Mr. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief of the Bolan Railway, expressing his sympathy with the engineers and workmen in the hardships from sickness and exposure they have undergone in constructing the line through the pass.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* pays a well-merited tribute to the work which is being done at Bishop Meurin's school in the Fort for the education of deaf mutes by lip-reading. The institution, the *Record* says, is conducted on what is called the oral or German method, which is based upon the principle that dumbness is an accidental result of the deafness, and not a congenital defect of organisation; and that, consequently, the vocal organs can be set in motion and exercised, and speech taught by imitation of the motions of the lips, even though the utterer of the sounds may not himself hear them. This system, pursued in the Bombay school, has already met with considerable success, and several deaf mutes are now able to understand ordinary English and to carry on simple conversations in the same language. The school is well worth a visit, especially on the part of those who may have it in their power to assist the Bishop in his truly philanthropic enterprise, which, we are glad to mention, is purely non-sectarian.

THE Hyderabad police have laid hands on four individuals belonging to the Pariah caste who are charged with desecration of a revolting description. The head of the gang is said to be a poojari named Appawoo, who, with the aid of his accomplices, digs up the bodies of those newly buried, particularly of children, and is believed to cut out the principal veins, which he doctors up into an unguent. This, the gang allege, on being applied to the eyelids brings to sight hidden treasure. While digging the grave of a child in Nagannah's Coonta some twenty days ago, the mother detected them in the act of desecration, and rushed up to secure them; but the fellows escaped, not, however, before their identity was secured. On a report being made to the police, the four men were arrested, and their horrid practice brought to light.

THE Government of India is making an effort to relieve the block in the Telegraph Department, caused mainly by the fact that of the officers now on the superior establishment of that department, forty-six were recruited in the years 1869-1872 inclusive. Appointments in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department or other branches of the public service are now offered to the Telegraph officers, it being specified that any officer who may elect to be transferred shall not receive less pay than he now receives. The Allahabad paper thinks this hardly seems a promising way out of the difficulty and asks—What will the officers superseded in the Accounts and other Departments say to the new arrangement?

THE forest question in the Bangalore district has been dealt with by the Dewan to the Maharajah of Mysore, by the issue of the following order:—The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore reports that the drain upon the fuel resources of the Bangalore District is becoming heavy, and that the reckless felling of fuel in the districts forest of that district requires some check. As economy in this respect is now of vital importance owing to the large supply of fuel which is required by the State Railway, and for the increasing requirements of the city and station of Bangalore, he proposes the levy of a seigniorage upon all fuel felled in Government district forests and brought into Bangalore, and has recommended the following rates of seigniorage: Four annas per vadder cartload of fuel, 6 annas for country cartload of fuel, Re. 1 and Re. 1 8 per cartload of charcoal. These rates have been in force since 1870 in a portion of the Bangalore district, viz., in the Maralavadi forest, in the Kankaupalli Taluk. The levy of the proposed seigniorage has been sanctioned by the Dewan.

THE *Madras Mail*, to whom the communication is addressed, thinks the writer of the following letter is entitled to the thanks of every person who was present at the Cathedral the previous evening, including the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Black, and the Amiable the Organist. "A preacher unknown to local fame presented himself in the pulpit, and for, we should say, 45 minutes—but our correspondent says 35—he went maundering on extemporaneously about 'prospection, retrospection, and introspection.' He hummed and he hawed; he indulged in a great deal of violent arm action quite uncalled for by what he said; and he tried to drag in a hackneyed quotation about hope, but his memory failed him when he was in the midst thereof. It was altogether a painful exhibition of a good man struggling with difficulties."

Is it seemly or right that our Sunday dinner tables should be clothed with cursing as with a garment, and the sweet savour of our common prayer book turn to bitterness and gall owing to vain babbling? This was the case yesterday evening owing to a new clergyman at the Cathedral who, notwithstanding the hot winds, went on "blethering" for 35 minutes. Much of his sermon was inaudible, and, to judge from what was heard, this was a mercy. Is there no ecclesiastical authority who is responsible at all events for the length of the sermon? And as for the matter surely that also might receive a little attention. No clergyman who has not at least the gift of fluency should be allowed to preach extempore, no sermon in this country should exceed fifteen minutes. Some years ago there was a skit in the newspapers purporting to be a Government order. Each clergyman was to be provided with a thermometer and watch in the pulpit, and the length of the sermon was to be in an inverse ratio to the height of the thermometer. Surely this, although proposed in jest, was a sensible plan, and would often prevent Goldsmith's line, "They who came to scoff remained to pray," being transposed, as it now often is.

A STORY—*ben trovato se non vero*—is going the round of the French papers to illustrate the ways of the English abroad. A "couple" staying at Schaffhausen had ordered a few nights ago an illumination of the falls of the Rhine for their own special benefit, and the work was put in hand accordingly. The villagers got wind of the matter, and assembled to see the sight; whereupon "mi lord Anglais," remarking that he had paid for himself and not for the public, countermanded the illumination, and gave orders that none of the lamps or fireworks should be lighted. Presently, however, one of the heavy thunderstorms which visited Switzerland recently broke over the falls, and an electric spark set the fireworks off. The English "milord," it seems, was as furious as the storm. True or false, the *Pall Mall Gazette* regards the story as suggestive. They take our money, those Swiss, but they do not love us.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons, after a hearing of seventeen days, have determined to pass the Bill, promoted by the Corporation, for authorising the construction of a bridge over the Thames at the Tower. The centre arch of the bridge is to be capable of opening, so as to admit of the passage of vessels, and during the opening pedestrian traffic will be carried over a high level arch. The time occupied by the opening of the bridge, the passage of the vessel, and the closing is intimated at less than five minutes. The expenditure contemplated on the work is £750,000. The Bill is passed subject to the conditions that there shall be a regulation that the opening of the bridge shall be continuous at about high water, whether vessels are passing or not, the time to be specified by the Thames Conservators; that the land traffic shall yield to the water traffic; and that there shall be maintained, even during construction, a fairway of not less than 160 feet.

THE *Pall Mall* remarks:—"Colonel Stanley will have his work cut out at the Colonial Office in reconciling the exploits of Sir Charles Warren with the prejudices and jealousies of Cape Town politicians. From a *Times* telegram from Durban it would seem that, in providing for the future government of Bechuanaland, Sir Charles Warren has stipulated for a radical change in the Constitution of South Africa. The Lieutenant-Governor, he says, must be under the High Commissioner for South Africa, who shall not be Governor of Cape Colony. At present the High Commissioner for South Africa is Governor of Cape Colony. He ought not to be, for it places the administration of the whole of our African India under the thumb of local partisans in our African Calcutta; but the fact is so, and Sir Charles Warren's stipulation is likely to make a storm. But as he is unquestionably right, he should be supported, and the opportunity will put Colonel Stanley's nerve to an early test." The same paper publishes an interview with Mr. Arnold White, who has sailed for Bechuanaland to select a spot for planting an English colony, and suggests:—"We have just annexed a country as large as Spain, capable not only of relieving much of our congestion at home, but of strengthening our position in South Africa. England was made by adventurers; and it is only by such adventures as Mr. Arnold White is now starting upon that England beyond the sea can either be utilised or preserved."

## MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL A.S. HUNTER, R.A., late Director of Garrison Instruction, proceeds home for duty.

MAJOR KING-HARMAN, on vacating his appointment in the Quartermaster General's Department, is posted to Delhi for general duty.

COLONELS C. JENKINS AND A. CALLANDER, Staff Corps, are granted leave in India until January next, and Major Vyvyan, 7th Bengal Infantry, until November next.

CAPTAIN J. DAY, R.E., is transferred from Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, to Sialkot, *vice* Colonel G. Newmarch, who goes to the Rawal Pindi command to officiate as Superintending Engineer.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Byculla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | | In. cts. | | In. cts. | | In. cts. | |
| Previously registered. | 26 | 33 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 72 | 28 | 93 |
| July 28, Tuesday ..... | 0 | 23 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 |
| ,, 29, Wednesday ... ..... | | | 0 | 13 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 9 |
| Total ..... | 26 | 56 | 26 | 52 | 26 | 92 | 29 | 11 |
| Corresponding date last year ..... | 38 | 98 | 44 | 01 | 41 | 81 | 41 | 66 |

## SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON IMPERIAL COLONIAL FEDERATION.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE contributes to the first number of the new *Revue Coloniale Internationale*, which is published by the Amsterdam Association Coloniale Néerlandaise, an article on Imperial Federation. Discussing the proposal for participation by the Colonies in the general defence of the Empire on the condition that they have a voice in determining the Imperial policy, he says:—

The defence of Canada, Australia, and Southern Africa, in event of the British empire being engaged in war, has always demanded the anxious forethought of British statesmen. This consideration, too, has of late become more urgent than ever, by reason of the expansion of several European Powers in several quarters of the world. Some Powers are founding what may be termed a colonial system. Other Powers are acquiring fresh possessions or developing old possessions. Such acquisitions will bring these Powers into closer proximity than before, or even into actual contact with, the British Colonies. This process, which is likely to be promoted rather than retarded by the course of events, will aggravate the dangers to which the British empire is exposed. In the nature of things, exposed, first from a British point of view there is gain as well as loss. For, in event of war these Powers will have vulnerable points in their scattered possessions, on any or all of which England might, if unhappily belligerent, strike very effective blows. And it was recently remarked by one of the organs of European opinion that no power could now pursue a line of colonial ambition without having a good understanding with England. Still it is incumbent on England, as being the first of all colonial powers in the world, to recognise the defensive obligations which this grand position must impose on her.

Now it is manifest at the outset that the colonies are by no means backward in such recognition, for they have taken, or are taking, measures for their own defence. For instance the military arrangements of the Canadian Dominion are on a considerable scale. The forces of Canada on her peace establishment bear a goodly proportion to her population. She has not as yet done much for the organisation of a naval navy; but she could do this if necessary, in a short time, as her maritime resources are large. Australia has already established a local navy; and she has recently afforded singal proof of the readiness with which her military means can be brought into action. It is therefore certain that in event of war the colonies will in self-defence evince all the energy and capacity of their Anglo-Saxon race. Such a contingency would indeed produce a salutary effect on public opinion throughout the world, as proving, so to speak, the warlike potentiality of the British colonies. But the colonies will do more than this. They will, ex proprio motu and without assistance from the mother country, provide for war in regions not in contact with, or in proximity to the colonial possessions. If the mother country were to be at all pressed by any combination of enemies, she might rely on all the aid which her colonies could possibly spare. On the other hand, it is manifest that the mother country would do her very utmost to defend and protect her colonies as her own limbs and as parts of her body politic. This mutual sympathy between the mother country and her colonies in the presence of common danger will prove to be a factor in the politics of the world.

All this does, no doubt, amount to much, very much. Still it evidently falls short of an imperial arrangement whereby the mother country and the colonies would participate in the general defence, according to some fixed proportion, say the proportion of their respective populations or some other proportion which might be devised. Such an arrangement, too, must have its corollary. For in that case the colonies must have a share proportionably in determining the imperial policy out of which the occasion for defence that, in actual war, would arise. Now let any one, who is acquainted with colonial opinion, say whether the colonies are at all prepared for any such arrangement as yet? Surely they are not. It is one thing to prepare for self-defence, to have locally a defensive organisation, to offer according to means and opportunity some military assistance to the mother country. It is quite another thing to accept a share in so arduous, and possibly so burdensome, an affair as the general defence of the British empire. If asked, the colonies would say at once that they could not undertake a share in such an enterprise, that the responsibility with its concomitant burdens would be too much for them, that they were nationally still in their youth, that they would maintain their own ground for themselves and for the empire, that they hoped to be able from time to time to contribute something towards imperial war, that they could not define such contribution as a matter of obligation, that they must continue mainly to rely on the external support of the mother country towards which they felt a filial attachment. Nor would their objection to undertaking such a share be mitigated by the prospect of having a voice in imperial questions of war and peace. Such a participation in imperial power would hardly be regarded by them as a compensative advantage. They take indeed a brotherly interest in all the contests waged by the Anglo-Saxon race anywhere, and in all the dangers that may menace that widespread nationality. They watch with keenly observant eyes the progress of political events in Europe, and the changes which such events may produce in Asia and Africa. But they would leave the action of England in these affairs to be decided by herself alone, and they do not care to give her any responsible advice on these grave subjects. She must be solely answerable for the action taken, and for the consequences resulting therefrom to the empire of which she is the head. In plain language it comes to this that at present the colonies would not engage to bear any fixed share in the burden of imperial defence, and would not care to have a voice in the imperial policy out of which the necessity for such defence might arise. Such apparently is the present situation, though it may soon change as the colonies grow and as imperial events unfold themselves. And ultimately it must change when the relative size of the mother country and of the colonies shall become very different to what it now is.

Sir Richard Temple also discusses proposals for a union between the mother country and the colonies in respect to the tariff as affecting both fiscal and commercial arrauements, and for a representation of the colonies in the Imperial Councils, and argues that they are not immediately practicable. He says:—

Some of them comprise administrative principles of the highest interest and importance. Some again are surrounded with difficulties of a politico-economic character. The discussion of the subject to which they all relate will be fruitful in good results. For it helps the public mind to school itself and to train its thoughts for grasping the problems of the future. No one who surveys the colonial empire of which England is the head, and forecasts the grand career that lies before the three coming nations, the Canadian, the Australian, and the South African,—all of Anglo-Saxon blood in the main, though containing other European elements—can doubt that ultimately some change must supervene in the relations between the mother country and these gigantic off-shoots. If such a change is to be brought about amicably and peacefully, in consonance with the wishes of all concerned, in accordance with the wonderful traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, then a long preparation is necessary, long in refence to the life of nations, and therefore extending over many years, perhaps over one or two generations. If a lengthened period is anticipated before a satisfactory termination can be reached, that is all the greater reason why a beginning should be made without delay. This preparatory work is being usefully and efficiently performed under those who by speaking, by writing, or by forming societies, promote the discussion of imperial federation. Though they may not succeed at present in devising recommendations capable of being carried out soon, yet they deserve well of their country and may claim the friendly wishes of everyone in that they are gradually tilling the soil on which good seed will be sown hereafter.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

SIR FRANK SOUTER presided at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when there were present, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cook, Mr. Geary, Captain Morland, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C. I. E., M. N. Banajee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

THE HAINES-ROAD BURIAL GROUND.

A letter, dated the 25th instant, from the Deputy Municipal Commissioner was read, asking the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 8,500 to meet the excess over the sanctioned grant of Rs. 55,000 for the land taken up for the extension of the low-caste burial ground at Haines road. The amount represented the total of the award made by the Collector of Bombay.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Captain Morland, the application was granted.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner submitted to the Council a correspondence on the subject of the rejection of the design sent in by Mr. W. L. Strange for the new Municipal offices and hall, under the motto "Sic Fortuna Danus." Mr. Strange wanted to know why his design, which had complied with all the conditions laid down, had been rejected.

The Deputy Municipal Commissioner said that correspondence had passed between him and Mr. Strange, who maintained that he was prepared to prove that his design accorded with all the requirements laid down by the Commissioner, and that he was therefore entitled to the second prize. The Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Strange's request, had stated that he had no power to re-assemble the committee to reconsider the question. Eventually, Mr. Strange wrote to him requesting that the matter be laid before the Town Council. The committee could not possibly have made separate detailed reports, pointing out the particulars in which certain designs did not, in their opinion, come within the specified requirements. Their only possible course was to reject the designs in the lump. The speaker thought the best thing for the Town Council to do now was to inform Mr. Strange that they were unable to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Geary said that the design was not considered good enough by the committee to deserve the second prize, which was to be awarded to the second best design. The committee had acted on the advice of the experts, and it would now be very unadvisable to raise any discussion on the question.

The chairman thought they must accept the opinion of the experts, and said that he did not see how the Council could now take up the matter again.

Dr. Peterson was understood to say that he did not understand the propriety of the procedure under which the whole of the committee's report was not laid before the Corporation. He, for one, did not think that the matter was now within the jurisdiction of the Town Council, and proposed that the Council saw no reason to take any action in connection with Mr. Strange's application.

The chairman seconded the motion.

Colonel Merewether here raised the question of the fee which they were precluded from paying to Mr. Adams, Government architect, for giving his advice and opinion as an expert, in connection with the selection of designs for the Municipal building. They could not expect Mr. Adams, or any other Government architect, to do arduous work for the Municipality for nothing; and therefore it would be in the interest of the Municipality to take such steps as might enable them to pay the fees in cases like the present.

Mr. Nowrojee said it did not lie within their province to settle the question raised by Colonel Merewether. The matter was for the Government to decide.

It was eventually resolved by the Council that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before them, at the next meeting, the papers relating to this subject. The proposition moved by Dr. Peterson was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

A QUESTION OF DR. WEIR'S LEAVE.

A telegram from Dr. Weir, who is now on leave at Meshed, was read, asking for an extension of leave for a further period of three months from the 4th September next. The Deputy Commissioner stated that, under these circumstances, it devolved upon the Town Council to make arrangements for the conduct of his duties during his absence.

It was ascertained that Dr. Weir had already obtained all the furlough that the Corporation could grant him, and that he must go to Government if he wanted more leave.

The chairman said the question was, whether it would be competent to the Town Council to give the Health Officer an extension of leave, under the existing rules.

It was ultimately resolved to ask the Deputy Commissioner to furnish the Council, at their next meeting, with all information regarding Dr. Weir's leave.

THE POLICE AND THE FIRE AT BHOIWADA.

The secretary read the report made by the Deputy Municipal Commissioner on the subject. A substance of the report has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the Deputy Commissioner deserved the thanks of the Council for the trouble he had taken in making a searching inquiry on this important question. Mr. Acworth had made in his report a number of suggestions for providing better means for extinguishing fires, and Mr. Nowrojee thought that they should be carried out. It appeared from the report that it took one hour—a very long time—to concentrate the water-supply on the fire. The speaker cordially endorsed the Commissioner's suggestion that persons having a knowledge of the system of water-supply in different localities should be employed in connection with the fire-brigade, so that no time might be lost in getting at the available water-supply in the neighbourhood of a fire.

The chairman said, with regard to the last suggestion, that he might remind Mr. Nowrojee and the Town Council in general that, in his report forwarded to them in September last, he had pointed out that when the fire-brigade arrived with their engines, it was the duty of the officers of the water-works department to inform them where the hoses could be best and most advantageously attached. Thus it appeared that the opinion expressed by the Deputy Commissioner entirely corroborated the statement made in the report.

Mr. Nowrojee.—I am very glad to hear this, Mr. Chairman. (Hear, hear.) As to the telephone authorities, Mr. Nowrojee said they knew that in the case of the fire at Fydhonee the telephone sepoy was found to be asleep, and consequently great delay had taken place in sending the necessary intimations of the fire. The speaker added that he did not see reason to withdraw or modify anything that he had said on a previous occasion with regard to what appeared to him to be the shortcomings of the police, in not availing themselves of a large supply of water which was just opposite the scene of the fire.

The chairman.—Well, I will speak about that directly. You might go on with your story for the present. I will have a great deal to say about it.

Mr. Nowrojee then proceeded to say that the report of the police with regard to the want of a sufficient supply, although literally speaking it was correct, as would appear from the Deputy Commissioner's report, appeared nevertheless to be somewhat exaggerated. This could be seen from Mr. Braham's report, where it was stated that the police report as to the supply of water differed materially from that submitted by the acting chief turncock. Mr. Nowrojee concluded by hoping that the inquiry would result in great good, if practical measures were taken for increasing the utility of the fire-brigade.

The chairman said that, as the head of the department to which he had the honour to belong, it was his duty to protect the police fire-brigade from the most unfounded and most improper attacks made against it by Mr. Nowrojee, as appeared from the newspaper reports. He had read the reports attentively and with the greatest interest, and he was sorry to see that Mr. Nowrojee should have found very serious fault with the action of the fire-brigade on the occasion of the Bhoewada fire. But the Council would be able to judge from the report of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner whether those statements were correct or not. He was sorry that Mr. Nowrojee should have laid great stress on what he called the animosity which, in his opinion, existed between the police and the water-works department. He was not at all aware that such a feeling had ever existed, and he did not believe it existed at present. For himself, and as far as the police were concerned, he would say that he always did his best, and would continue to do his best, to preserve good feeling between the two departments, which had to work together. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the police and the Municipality were working hand in hand for the good of the city. Mr. Nowrojee was reported to have stated that, with regard to the fire which had taken place at Fydhonee, he had convinced the Council at the time "that there was gross blundering on the part of the police," and that "there was plenty of water at hand, and yet it appeared that no proper use was made of it." The chairman said he did not know whether Mr. Nowrojee had succeeded in impressing his conviction on the mind of the Town Council that there had been gross blundering on the part of the police. But if there had been any blunder at all, it appeared to have been made by the water-works and the telephone departments. He did not think there was anything to indicate fault on the part of the police.

Mr. Nowrojee said there was a large reservoir at hand, but it was not availed of.

The chairman replied that he had made a full and exhaustive report on the subject, and he believed that the Municipal Commissioner was satisfied that there was no blundering whatever on the part of the police. This was not the first attack publicly made by Mr. Nowrojee against the police. He had done so constantly and repeatedly; and there was really no foundation whatever for the statements he had made in the present instance. As to Mr. Nowrojee's observation that there was "a large reservoir brimful of water at hand," but that the police had made no use of the water in it for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, the chairman said that the reservoir had a large trapdoor, which was locked. The water was therefore drawn by the bheesties from about a dozen cocks in the neighbourhood, and the engineer had informed him (the chairman) that the supply obtained by that means was quite as good as what could have been got from the reservoir. The police really worked as hard as any body of men could be expected to do; and they placed themselves in very great and sometimes imminent danger in doing their duty at the fires. Of course, if there was a separate fire-brigade, as they had in London, it would work more efficiently. But the arrangements for extinguishing fires in Bombay were made on the cheapest principle. The fire-brigade engineers had, in addition to this duty, to work as constables and inspectors of police. The present arrangement, however, was not only economical, but was found at the same time, to have worked very well indeed. From Mr. Acworth's report, and from the statement he had just made, the Council would see that the blundering under what Mr. Nowrojee had called disastrous circumstances was in no way attributable to any neglect on the part of the police.

Mr. Nowrojee said he had no desire to do any injustice to the police. But when he found, as on the occasion of the Fydhonee fire, that just near the headquarters of the police there was a large reservoir which might have been very well utilised, he thought that the police, in not having availed themselves of it, had held themselves liable to blame. The trap-door might easily have been broken open by the police. The speaker had been actuated in the matter by no other motives than those of serving the ends of justice and fairness, as a member of the Town Council.

Mr. Khote said he was glad to see that the present had proved to be one of those rare cases in which both parties were in the right. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cook thought it would be well for the Town Council to act on the very clear and satisfactory report of Mr. Acworth. He proposed that, so far as may be practicable, the recommendations contained in the report for making better arrangements for extinguishing fires be carried out.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Nowrojee, was carried unanimously.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS.

The Council then proceeded with the further consideration of Mr. Ollivant's letter, stating the progress made with the survey of the proposed Tansa water works, and urging that no time should be lost in considering the ways and means for carrying out the works. The letter has already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Ollivant, who had come down from Poona to be present at the meeting, made a statement of the position in which they stood with regard to the Tansa work. He said it would be perfectly useless to incur large expenditure on the survey unless they were prepared to sanction the work. On that point, however, both the Town Council and the Corporation had spoken with no uncertain voice. He believed that whatever difference of opinion existed about drainage on any other work, there was almost a consensus of opinion that we must have our water works, and he believed that the report which he had the pleasure of laying before them might have convinced any doubters, if such there were, that the Tansa project was the right one. (Hear, hear.) The question then was one entirely of ways and means, as to which he had generally indicated what his views were. The Corporation then provided a lakh of rupees, and it was perfectly clear that they would not have provided that sum, unless they had intended to follow up the survey, if its result was satisfactory, by carrying out the work. Nothing had been said, however, as to the way in which the money required for the purpose should be obtained. There were two questions to be considered in this connection—first, how to get the money, and secondly, how to repay it. His letter had dealt with the way in which the money might be repaid. He thought the best course would now be to bring the matter again before the Corporation, and then to ascertain what the views of the Government were on the subject. He did not, for his part, believe that the Government could look with unconcern on a matter so essential to the interests of the city as an increased water-supply. (Hear, hear.) He could not say in what way the Government would help the Municipality, but they could endeavour to lay the whole case before the Government, and ask them how far they were prepared to help them. In the whole history of the Municipality, their financial state had never been better than at the present moment. In their recent efforts to raise a loan they had been confronted with two difficulties, namely, the uncertain news about Russia, and the fluctuations in the market. If the present case the Government were to assist them in any way, they could not do it in a more satisfactory way than by borrowing for them in the market. The Commissioner thought that the Municipality could raise money themselves, and that when the present uncertain state of affairs should have ceased, they would certainly get money on the usual terms. It would be ridiculous to suppose that they could not get money. Regarding the question of water supply, they could, if they chose, provide a company for giving them the water they required from Tansa at a reasonable rate. But the Corporation had at a previous debate most decidedly given their opinion that the city should not be made dependent on any company for its water supply. (Hear, hear.) The minimum supply from Tansa would be eight million gallons per day, and if they took it at four annas per thousand gallons, they would find that it would come to Rs. 7,30,000 a year; and for a crore of rupees with interest at 6 per cent. to be repayable in fourteen years, they would find that the cost would be Rs. 7,20,000 only, now when they invited loans for sanitary works on the security of their rates, and got money at five-and-a-half per cent., how much better their position would be in going in for a work not in connection with drainage, which gave no immediate return, but in connection with water-supply which could absolutely pay itself! Their present revenue gave them ample credit. The bankers whom he consulted the other day said there was not the slightest doubt about the Municipal credit. There were only two things at present against them—foreign news and fluctuations in the market. The latter were purely transitory obstructions. If the Corporation determined to raise a loan of a crore of rupees, they should approach Government to ascertain what assistance they could give to the Municipality. The Town Council would remember that the water-supply was one of the questions to which prominence was given in the address to Lord Reay on his first arrival in Bombay, and the Commissioner believed that his lordship as well as the members of his Council could support the Municipality to their utmost in carrying out the scheme of water-supply. The work would take six years to be completed.

The Council then proceeded to consider the details of the question of ways and means when the representatives of the press were asked to retire.

Before the meeting separated it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Peterson, seconded by the Chairman, "that the report of the Municipal Commissioner on the Tansa survey be forwarded to the Corporation, and that the Corporation be invited with a view to the work being proceeded with as soon as plans and estimates shall have received their approval, to consider the financial proposals made by the Town Council. Also that the Municipal Commissioner be requested meanwhile to communicate with Government for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent and in what way Government may be disposed to assist the Municipality in the prosecution of the scheme."

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 28.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... | 29·650 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 81·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 77·3 |
| Dew Point..... | 75·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air..... | 819 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)... | 7·1 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. | 85·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).... | 76·8 |
| General Direction of Wind*..... | WSW. W. WSW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours*..... | 492 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·22 |
| Total fall during month..... | 21·43 |
| ,, year ..... | 26·06 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July.. | 0·12 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## DR. HOLMES ON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

ON the question of international copyright, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has sent the following characteristic letter to the American Copyright League:—I regret deeply that I cannot be present at the meeting, where so many of my friends will be gathered. It will be a grand rally in the cause of one of the hardest-worked of the labouring classes—a meeting of the soft-handed sons of toil, whose tasks are more trying than those of the roughest day-labourer, though his palms might shame the hide of a rhinoceros. How complex, how difficult is the work of the brain-operative! He employs the noblest implement which God has given to mortals. He handles the most precious material that is modelled by the art of man; the imperishable embodiment of human thought in language. Is

restoration to a position in the English navy is that it enables the one Englishman in high and confidential service in Turkey to stand on a perfect equality with other officers of other nationalities, who, while in the service of the Porte, are also in the service of their own Governments. For the last eight years Hobart Pasha has been more or less under a cloud owing to the fact that he was no longer allowed to hold a position on the retired list of the British navy. Now he is as good as the best of his foreign colleagues, and will hold up his head, we may depend upon it, with the most exalted personages who have been commissioned to look after the interests of their own country by entering the service of the Ports.

During his sojourn in London Hobart Pasha has been very diligent, and has probably interviewed more governing people that even the professional interviewer on our staff. He has been to Windsor, where he shared the hospitality of her Majesty with Lord Salisbury, Sir R. Cross, and Sir Peter Lumsden, and where he received the gracious assurances of his Sovereign as to the pleasure with which she had reinstated him among the number of her officers. He has visited Sandringham, and been kindly received by the Prince of Wales, has been a guest at Hatfield, and has had long and confidential conversations with Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville. Admiral Hobart has had an opportunity of communicating freely with Admiral Hornby concerning the defence of the fleet in war time against the attacks of torpedoes. There is some reason to believe that the marine arsenal which sheltered the evolutionary squadron at Bantry Bay from the attacks of all the torpedo boats, and only yielded to the irresistible attack of the Polyphemus, was originally designed by Admiral Hobart, whose paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* upon the torpedo scare is one of the most interesting and instructive pieces of naval literature that has been issued from the press of late years. Admiral Hobart is the only living commander who has actually faced torpedoes in action on the high seas, and familiarity with them has, in his case least, bread contempt. It is his firm belief that torpedo boats are too slight to be of much service on the open sea, and if employed in coast defence they are apt to split and get out of condition on land when waiting to be launched. The torpedo, he believes, was specially invented to render England impregnable; and he is quite certain that if the approaches to all our harbours and roadsteads were sown sufficiently thick with submarine mines, and patrolled by small craft of from two hundred to three hundred tons carrying long range cannon to prevent countermining of the submarine defences, all fear of an invasion would pass away.

Our representative called upon the gallant Admiral at the "Rao," and found him in excellent spirits and not without reason, for he had secured from the Liberal Ministry a restitution of his position in the Royal Navy, and he could report on returning that the Government now in office was animated by a sincere friendship for the Sultan. "In Egypt and the Soudan," said. Admiral Hobart "everything depends upon the Turks. Gordon was quite right there, and in this he was opposed to the opinion of Prince Bismarck. If you want to get out of the Soudan you must make friends with the Turks. My prescription for the pacification of Egypt and the Soudan is to give that country back to the Sultan, as you will thereby be placing it in hands of a friend who in return could recognise your position there, and Mahdi-ism would lose half its power if the troops opposed to it were Mussulmans sent by the Commander of the Faithful, instead of by the Christians, who are fighting to suppress a Mussulman race 'rightly struggling to be free.' What you have to do is very simple. Let the Sultan assert his authority in Cairo and send troops to arrest the Mahdi's march northward. Let him feel that he is really master in his own empire. Thus you would be able to exercise as much influence as you need care for, through a Commissioner, who will be able to rely upon the loyal support of the Sultan. If you do not like that, what have you to offer as an alternative? It is the only policy, the safest policy, and it is the best policy. Believe me, it is a great mistake to imagine that you cannot come to terms with the Sultan. He is a very reasonable and a very sensible Sovereign, and not at all likely to insist upon an exacting arrangement. It would enable him to pose before the Mussulman world as the reinstated Sovereign of provinces which seemed at one time to have fallen a prey to the Infidel. Depend upon it that in the East there can be no safety except with the support of the Sultan. You may think you may set him at defiance, but you will pay dearly for the neglect of the great ruler of one of the richest provinces of Asia and Northern Africa. His spiritual position enables him to speak with authority in the hearing of all Mussulmans. You will have endless troubless, you will spend millions of money, you will sacrifice thousands of lives, and then at the end you will have to make the humiliating confession that you cannot get on without the Turks. Of course, if you are coming out and are prepare to let the French go in, then you may do as you please: but as long as the independence of Egypt is regarded as of sufficient interest, so long will you be more or less dependent upon the Sultan for the security of your communications and the tranquillity of your empire. The Sultan would like to see his flying over Cairo, protected by Ottaman troops, so as to revindicate his prestige and assert the reality of his sovereignty. For my own part, I think that you might do much worse than garrison Egypt with Turkish troops, for Egypt is not like Bulgaria, and the Turkish garrisons would be stationed in the midst of a population which would at least be united to them by ties of religion. You can rely implicity upon their fidelity; they have fought Mahdis and False Prophets without end in Yemen, and that without flinching. And you may depend upon it you will find it much cheaper to hold Egypt with Redifs than with Redcoats. But Mrs. Gladstone would fain assure us that all Englishmen have made up their minds that they will not have Turkish troops at all. In this I think he mistakes the public opinion in England. I think if you had the Egyptian army under a Turkish marshal, without a single English private in the country, you would be as safe as if the whole country was studed from end to end with cantonments of British regulars.

Hobart Pasha thinks also that for a certain time an English Commission, with a competent staff of civilians and, if necessary, military officers, should remain in Egypt to assure the good government financially and otherwise of the country. This Commission would act in friendly accord with the Sultan's representatives; and by this means he thinks we would prevent the so-much-to-be-dreaded foreign interference, assure in the future the prosperity of Egypt, the safety of our road to India, and t hepeace of Europe.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## RECLAMATION OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES.

THERE can be no doubt, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the British Administration has done an immense deal to reclaim the criminal tribes of the Province. In the 5th general report on the administration of the Punjab and its dependencies, the second Lieutenant-Governor of the Province wrote as follows:—"To be a Harni, a Sansi, a Baurias, men whose ostensible livelihood is procured by hunting and bird catching, who have generally no fixed abode, yet who nevertheless are often chosen as watchmen—to be one of these, is to be known for many miles round as a born thief and a vagabond. These and others are known to combine in gangs, to assemble by appointment, plan and effect robberies, and then disperse—baffling detection. Often a share of the plunder goes to the headmen or villages, without whose connivance they could not be safe. If one of them happens to be caught in the toils of the law, his fellows support his family, and many profess to cultivate a piece of land the better to deceive the police. For some years past a certain degree of surveillance has been exercised over these notorious tribes, but with little perceptible effect." The remarks of the seventh Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the review of the working of the Criminal Tribes Act for 1883, show how great a change has come over the scene since 1859. Of the Harnis, who are found chiefly in the Ludhiana district, a certain number were absent without passes, but otherwise the report of their conduct is not unfavourable, and only a small proportion of the men of this tribe are believed to be particularly criminal. The land held by the Harnis is not sufficient to allow them all to settle down as agriculturists, and arrangements will be made to provide some of the families with land elsewhere; probably in the Gujranwalla Bar, if they will agree to migrate there. The Sansis again are said to be showing signs of improvement in all districts, and in some they are considered to be no more criminal than the surrounding population in which they live. The provisions of the Act will, therefore, cease to be enforced against them in Lahore, Gujranwalla and Gujrat. The pilfering instincts of such a tribe cannot be entirely eradicated even in two or three generations, but their honesty seems to have improved so far during the last 25 years, as to render it probable that the special provisions of law will, in a short time, no longer have to be enforced against them. The Baurias also have not been behind in improvement. Most of them either own or cultivate land now, and though their hands are not clear of petty crime, such as pilfering from the grain heaps at night, they are not generally suspected of serious undetected crime nowadays. Many members of the tribe have received permanent tickets of leave, and there is every reason to think, that in another generation, the Baurias will not be very different from their neighbours as far as criminal proclivities are concerned. The provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act require to be worked with discretion as pointed out by the Punjab Government. For instance, Baurias living in the neighbourhood of market towns, are in the habit of earning a livelihood by carrying wild products of the jungle to these towns for sale. If, however, they are forbidden to leave their village without special permission, their means of honest or semi-honest livelihood are removed and they are necessarily forced back upon stealing.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and injurious soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing qualities upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

## CURIOUS CLAIM BY AN OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE.

AN action having been brought by Mr. F. Ginnett, a circus proprietor, against Mr. G. N. Whittingham, an Oxford undergraduate, for libel contained in a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* and elsewhere, imputing cruelty in the training of boys for circus performances, an application was made on July 4 to oust the jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench in the matter, on the ground that under an old statute all matters affecting undergraduates must be dealt with in the Vice-Chancellor's court of the University. Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., in moving for the transfer to the Vice-Chancellor's court, said that the charter in question was granted by King Henry VIII., in order, as its Latin phraseology ran, "that the students at the University might not be diverted from their studies by reason of their being engaged in litigation," or, in other words, that they might "stick to and pay attention to their studies." Now, as representing the Chancellor of the University, he (Mr. Davey) would admit that it was much to be deprecated that undergraduates, whether they wrote libels or not, should address letters to public newspapers; but, considering they were to have both the Parliamentary and municipal franchises, it might be difficult to prevent their doing so. On the part of the authorities, he did not defend the act of this young gentleman, for he had done a foolish act, for which he had made, or would make, an apology. But he submitted that the damages which would be inflicted upon him in the Vice-Chancellor's court would be ample to satisfy the vengeance of Mr. Ginnett for this outrage on his character. Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., submitted, on behalf of the plaintiff, that in every case but one cited by his learned friend in which the court had been asked to take cognisance of the jurisdiction of the Chancellor the actions had been brought by persons resident at Oxford, and therefore within the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor's court, while in the case of Hayes *vs.* Long the decision of Lord Campbell was based on the fact that the defendant was not a resident member of the University. In conclusion, he submitted that its authorities were too late in their application on and, further, that they had proceeded in the wrong form, as they should have done so by moving for a rule *nisi*. On the conclusion of the arguments the court reserved judgment.

## TRIAL OF BRIGANDS AT PALERMO.

A NAPLES correspondent writes:—"Perhaps your readers will remember the story I related in 1882 of the capture by brigands disguised as soldiers of the director of the Bank of Sicily, Mr. Notarbartolo, as he was coming from his country seat near Palermo, his detention in a cave in the mountains, and his subsequent payment of 55,000 lire for his release. Since that time the province of Palermo was infested for about a year by a band of brigands under a noted malefactor Giuseppe Rini, who was later killed in a fight with the soldiers, whose commander, Hardi, lost his life. The band with the exception of a brigand Campieri, was captured, and gradually many of their accomplices, receivers of stolen goods, &c. The trial of these malefactors, which could only be commenced after three years and has now lasted some weeks has just terminated. Besides the capture of Mr. Notarbartolo, the accused to the number of sixteen, had to answer for various other crimes, one being the attempted robbery of the mail cart between Caltavaturo and Cerdi, when the driver was killed and a bersaglieres severely wounded. It is a matter of surprise that nine out of sixteen accused have been acquitted. Piraino and Barone, the last remaining members of Rini's band, are condemned to hard labour for life, but this sentence did not make much impression on them, they having on other trials already been condemned to death. Five of their accomplices are condemned to hard labour or imprisonment for various terms, from 18 to 4 years' duration. The trial brought many interesting facts to light. Two brothers named Galbi confessed that they kept Mr. Notarbartolo a prisoner in a grotto on their property. In another grotto belonging to them were found the military battalions made use of by the brigands, and yet the brothers Galbi were acquitted. The wife of the Brigand Barone, as she herself confessed, tried to bribe the carabineers who arrested her with part of the money derived from the ransom of Mr. Notarbartolo. She was acquitted. The wife of a receiver of stolen goods ran away, and was afterwards found in the house of her mother, and a part of the ransom named above hidden under a brick in her room. She did not deny the fact, but was acquitted. A brigand Rotuno, now dead, had sworn that he had consigned 3,000 lire of Notarbartolo's ransom to one Nunzio Scalmuzzo. The latter was acquitted. When Piraino and Barone heard their sentence, they turned to the President of the Court and said. "Although we were brigands, we always tried to do the least possible harm to our fellow creatures. At all events, this trial has resulted in the condemnation of at least the worst of these criminals, and, it is to be hoped, has put an end to brigandism in Sicily for some time to come."

## THE PROPOSED MADRAS TRAMWAY.

MADRAS is to have a tramway system, and the British investor is to find the money. If this were the whole of the story, there would not be much to said, for, constructed with economy and honesty, there is no reason why such an undertaking should not constitute a profitable investment; notwithstanding the fact that once before, in 1870, a Madras Tramway, started with a capital of £50,000, which was all paid up, came to such utter grief that not a shilling was ever returned to the confiding shareholders. The history of that tramway was a series of mistakes and doubtful practices. In "financing" in London about half the nominal capital dribbled away in a mysterious manner, and the cash that was left proved inadequate to maintain the Company in a position to discharge the duties it had undertaken. The gauge of the line was too broad, the cars were too heavy, and otherwise unsuitable, and the wear and tear proved excessive, so that in the end the Company was sold up.

The prospects of the second Mardas Tramway venture which, according to a correspondent residing in Madras, is promoted there by an American firm, and in England by a syndicate of financiers in the city, connot be considered as satisfactory. To begin with, the proposed capital of £185,000 is excessive, being at the rate of some £10,000 per mile of tramway constructed, while my correspondent manintains that one-third of the amount is ample for the purpose. The question naturally suggests itself: Are the remaining two-thirds of the capital intended for the promoters' letters and articles, which have recently appeared in the *Times of India*, fully bear out the view taken by my correspondent. To talk of paying £10,000 a mile for a tramway is monstrous when the construction of a metre gauge railway in India costs only from £5,500 to £6,000 per mile. A tramway has simply the function of laying down rails in already-made roads; it has no roads to construct, no culverts or bridges to build, nor has it to incur expenses attending the construction of a "packa" railway. How, then, in all conscience, can any one in his senses pretend to ask the British investor to sanction such an unheard-of expenditure? From what appears to be a fair estimate published in the *Madras Mail*, the twenty-one miles of tramway could be constructed in Madras at a cost of some £30,000, including passenger cars, horses, harness, buildings, stables, offices, &c. £15,000 would be ample for staff and working expenses, so that the proposed capital is clearly out of all proportion to the cost of the undertaking, for the Company's business will be conducted exclusively for cash, and should from the very commencement be self-supporting. That such an enterprise cannot in India prove remunerative, unless thriftily financed and judiciously conducted, is shown by the example of the Calcutta Tramway, anent which the following letter from the *Pioneer's* Calcutta commercial correspondent recently appeared in that paper:—

Calcutta Tramway.—The receipts for last week were Rs. 9,000, showing that the attempts of this Company to extract more money out of the pockets of the poorer classes of Calcutta by changing and increasing their fares have not been successful in bringing them in a larger revenue, and it is satisfactory that such is the case. The imposition of this Company on Calcutta little better than a fraud on the town, and the concession and the price paid for it by the Company discreditable in the highest degree to all connected with it. We should like to know the names of the Municipal Commissioners who voted away this tramway concession to a gang of London Company-mongers; their names ought to be published as benefactors of their poorer fellow citizens. The gentlemen of high standing, also in London, who formed and still constitute the Board of Directors of the Tramway Company, and who agreed to pay the enormous and unheard-of price of £10,000 per mile for the tramways, cannot regard their work with much satisfaction. With the share holders of the Company however, we do not concern ourselves: if they were deluded into taking shares in a concern which paid three times the actual cost of the property made over to them, they have only themselves to blame; but it is in the great wrong done to the town of Calcutta that we are principally interested. Our streets are generally in a shocking condition owing to the state in which the tramway rails are kept, and if the Municipality or their engineer did their duty properly, they would insist on the tramway-road and rails being kept in such a complete state of repair that the Company would, eventually, be glad to make over the tramway to the town on reasonable terms.

That this should not be the fate of the Madras Tramway, or of British investors in it, is earnestly to be hoped. Those who may already have committed themselves by subscriptions, or would be shareholders, should exact ample guarantees that no jobbery be allowed to enter into the contracts for the construction while the capital ought at once to be reduced to a reasonable figure.—*Truth.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship China, 1,394 tons, Captain B. Fletcher, will sail to-day for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE A. H. steam-ship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain R. Deperis, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. J. Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeyda and Jeddah with a general cargo and 520 pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (28th ultomo), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Empress of India, 1,390 tons, Captain W Corkhill, sails to-day for Aden, Hoodeyda and Jeddah with a general cargo and 1,093 pilgrims.

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Secundra (·) ..... | Stebbing .... | Calcutta, June 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Henry Bolckow (s) | Profumo .... | Bassorah. |
| | Medusa (s)..... | Deperis .... | China. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Empress of India, Corkhill, for Jeddah.
" Adria, Raffin, for Jeddah.
" China, Fletcher, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peveril, for Liverpool.
" Commilla, for Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
21 Max Morris (s) ..Hindle .....Trapani, June 22.
25 Busheer (s) .....Johnston.....Rangoon, July 18.
Khandalla (s) .....Dougherty ..Singapore, July 9.
Cy. of Berwick ...Hemet .....Muscat, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.—Steamers Mahratta and Duke of Argyll.
July 25.—Steamers Chusan and Capella. Ships Knight of the Garter and Benan.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
25 Siam (s) ..... ..... London.
27 Chusan (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.
26 Clan Macarthur (s) ... ..... Calcutta.
Siam (s) ..... Calcutta.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM GLASGOW.
Asia s—151 casks beer, Framjee Sands.
Clan Forbes s—2 hogsheads ale, Geo Jennings and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Carbet Castle—3,710 boxes kerosine oil, Volkart Bros.
Pharos—33,131 cases refined, petrolium oil, Wallace and Co.
A Stafford—500 cases turpentine, T Topen.

FROM LONDON.
Khedive s—6 cases medicines, H Mooljee; 1 cask whisky, King King and Co.
Malwa s—50 cases champange, E Latham and Co.
Kerbella s—2 cases cartridges, Soomar Veera.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—2 cases medicine other sorts, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.
Manilla s—6 casks claret, Colton Tencombie.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Asia s—840 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Medusa s—17 bales coloured printing paper and 1 case silver lametta, H Dawood Bowla; 2 cases German silver sheets, M Luckmeschund; 2 cases cigarrette paper and 4 cases woolen caps, E S Obadya.
Berenice s—10 cases glassware, H Tayeb Adam.
Elektra s—6 packages glassware, H Tayeb Adam.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,0 0 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, D Hormusjee; 40 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Guildford s—30 cwts dali, Nensee Judow; 65 bales old gunney, G Premjee; 132 bales old gunney, Premjee Ookerda; 15 bales wool, K Vurdhan; 402½ cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Lawada s—1,030 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon; 501 cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co.
Kerbella s—4,620 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 7 cwts fishmawn, R Ajoo; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2 bales hides and 6 cwts peacock feather, Pestonjee Damjee.
Clan Macdonald s—8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 28,993 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Forbes s—117 bales cotton, J Daljpall; 129 bales wool, B Fakirchund.
Victoria s—723 cwts goat hair, E Gangjee.

FOR TRIESTE.
Assam s—260 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 55 bales cotton, Punett and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Berenice s—220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.
Assam s—300 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 501 cwts castor seed, Martin Cohen.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—75 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Berenice s—3 bales hides, M C M Nursee.

FOR ANTWERP.
Selembria s—125 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR SALONICA.
Berenice s—11 bales hides, M Cohen.

FOR HONGKONG.
Medusa s—15 bales twist, T Moolji and Co.
Adowa s—83 bales twist, S J David and Co; 25 bales twist, G Shoolagai; 25 bales twist, Bo United S and W Co; 30 bales twist, J Doongarcray; 130 bales twist, D Sassoon; 50 bales twist, E Noordeen; 6 cwts fishmaws, 7 cwts shankfins and 3 cwts peacock feathers, H Purdhan; 50 cwts onions, H Baban; 15 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 65 cwts funel seeds, 6 cwts galinuts and 4 cwts besalole, Quan Lun Exon; 120 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 1 chest opium, Sandutroy; 150 cwts onions, Hassen Lall.

FOR SHANGAI.
Adowa s—30 bales twist and 16 chests opium, S J David; 51 bales twist, M Cawasji.

FOR KOBE.
Adowa s—50 bales twist, S J David.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwara s—111 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co; 119 bales cotton, R Luckmondas; 29 bales cotton, H Amoolchund.

FOR SUEZ.
Berenice s—105 cwts black pepper, W Chandbhoy.

## HIGH COURT—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

218-83—M M Munshi—Thacker Chatoorbhoj Moorarjee and another *vs* Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—Tobin and R. G. L and O, B and B. and Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

209-83—Little, S. F and N.—Kanji Mulji, *vs* Gopall Purshotum—Mookjee, B B.—Part heard.
216-83—Mulji, B B.—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, *vs* Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.
268-83—Mulji, B B.—Gopaldas Purshotum and others, *vs* Canji Mulji—Little, S F and N.
15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina, *vs* Ramchunder Atmaram and others.
372-84—Hore, C and B.—Esmail Haji Oosman, *vs* Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jeffersou, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.
54-85—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and another, *vs* Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another—Ardesir and H.
80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others, *vs* Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.
411-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S, F, and N.
Suite for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.
304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla, *vs* Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 27.

Osborn, Major, R.E., on leave, from Nasilk.

JULY 29.

Reton, Lt., York. Regt., on duty, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Vincent, Lt., 2nd B. N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Wickham, Lt., Bo. Transpt Dept., on duty, to Poona.

JULY 30.

Barry, Lt., 1st M.L.C., to join Regt., to Bangalore.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 30.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head Quarters this day, Thursday, the 30th inst., at 5-30 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to attend.

The Prospectus of the Poona Central Rifle Meeting to be held at Poona on the 1st of October next can be seen at Head Quarters from this date.

The Quarterly General Meeting of Volunteer Club will be held at the Club Room Head Quarters, this day, Thursday, the 30th inst., at 9-15 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—Vols E I Devonshier and J G Smith, A Company; and Vol. W F Purvis, F Company.

Sergt P K Thomas, I Company (Cadet) is transferred to A Company as a Volunteer from this date.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Fisher is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, from 14th Aug, 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the BSC, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut H L Dodgson, Liverpool Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 2nd Benl Infy, 12th June, 1884.

Lieut G G M Hudson, South Wales Borderers, appointed by the Secy of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps is posted to the M S C, from the date of his arrival in India.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj E R Elles, Depy Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, to be Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, Intelligence Branch, vice Capt P J Maitland, who has been seconded for service with the Boundary Commission dated 14th July, 1885.

Capt R F Garside, B S C, Sqdn Officer, 1st Begl Cavalry, to affiliate as Depy-Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, vice Maj Elles, dated 11th July, 1885.

Horse-Breeding Operations.—First class Vety Surg F Garrett, Army Vety Dept, to be Asst Superintendent Horse-Breeding Operation, vice first class Vety Surg J Anderson, who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated 6th July, 1885.

Maj W G C Halkett, B S C, Wing Comdr, 30th Bengal Infy, to be Depy Asst Qr-Mr-Genl, Hindli, vice Maj A J F Reid, who has vacated that appointment, dated 21st June, 1885.

Agra Vol R C—Maj F W Chatterton, Genl List, Infy, to be Comdt, vice Maj C J Daniel, who has resigned that appointment.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col A Fitzhugh, C B, B S C, Comdt, 5th Goorkha Regt (m c) for 1 year; Lieut-Col R M Smith, R E, Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph, (m c) for 1 year; and Maj the Hon G C Napier, C I E, Genl List Infy, Supdt, Kaparthala State, Punjab, has been granted an extension of furlough without pay to the 4th Nov, 1884.

The leave granted in G G O No 594 of 1884 to Sub-Condr J H Brown, Comst Dept, since pensioned, has been extended to the 7th Feby, 1885.

Depy-Asst Commy and Hony Lieut M G Connor, Army Remount Dept, is transferred to the pension establishment, from 27th Apl, 1885.

Condtr G A Reynolds, Comst Dept, is transferred to the pension establt.

The undermentioned warrant medical officers are transferred to the pension establt, from the dates specified:—Hony Surg-Maj J R Deane, 8th June, 1885; Hony Surg-Maj T Bresceo, Hony Surg W J Hannagan, and Hony Surg W Price, 16th July 1885; Hony Surg W Buckley, 11th Aug 1885; and First Grade Apothy T E O'Donoghue.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col W J Santon, MSC, to be Col, in the Army, 20th July, 1885.

Maj H W Coolidge, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col, 21st July, 1885.

To be Majors—Capt and Bt Maj F C Burton, 11th July; Capt R T Hawkes, and Capt J A Miley, 18th July; Capt and Bt Maj T F Hobday, and Capt E H Wilson, 25th July, 1885.

Rewards—The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Goorditt Singh, 45th Begl Infy now attached to the 15th Bengal Infy, to the 3rd class of the order of Merit for gallantry in action at McNeill's Zariba (Tofrik near Suakim), on the 22nd March, 1885.

Volunteer Corps—The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Mounted Volunteer Corps at Dehra Doon to be called the "Dehra Doon Mounted Rifles." The corps will form part of the 2nd Administrative Battalion, N-W Provinces Volunteers.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Chittagong, to be called the "Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps."

Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps.—David Robert Lyall, Esq, C S, to be Maj-Comdt.

Maj Lesteck Francis Boileau, R E, is re-appointed to the P W D as an Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the N W P and Oudh.

Mr F H Pym, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Begl, having overstayed his leave, his name is removed from the P W D List of Engrs, from 10th March, 1885.

The services of Mr M R Lackersteen, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, British Burma, temporarily attached to the Estab under the Director-Genl of Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras for employment on the Railway Extension Surveys in that Presidency.

Mr F Rawson, Depy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Examiner of Provincial Railway Accounts, N W P and Oudh.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Lieut-Col J Waterhouse, Asst Surveyor-Genl in charge Photographic Office, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, from 20th inst, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col M G Gerard, C B, 2nd Sqdn Commdr, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, from 15th Aug, 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C E Vining, Class III of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, has been granted leave on medical certificate for 3 months, in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

Mr A V Heath, Asst Engr; 1st Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 7 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 27th April, 1885, the date from which he availed himself of the 3 months' privilege leave granted him.

Mr C C B Knapp, Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is granted furlough for 1 year, with the usual susidiary leave, from 17th July, 1885, or such subsequent date as the leave is availed of.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr L H Butcher, Asst, Engr, 2nd Grade, is granted 3 months' language leave, from the 1st July, 1885.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

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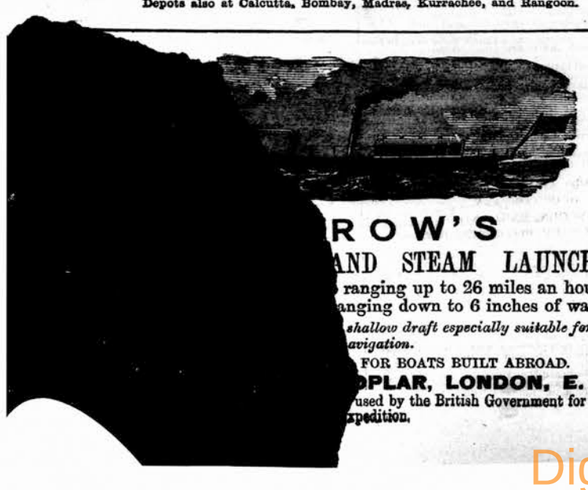

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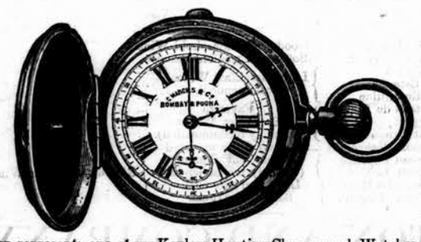

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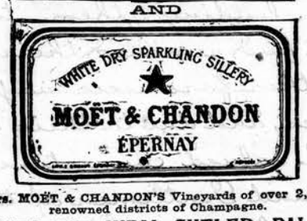


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